Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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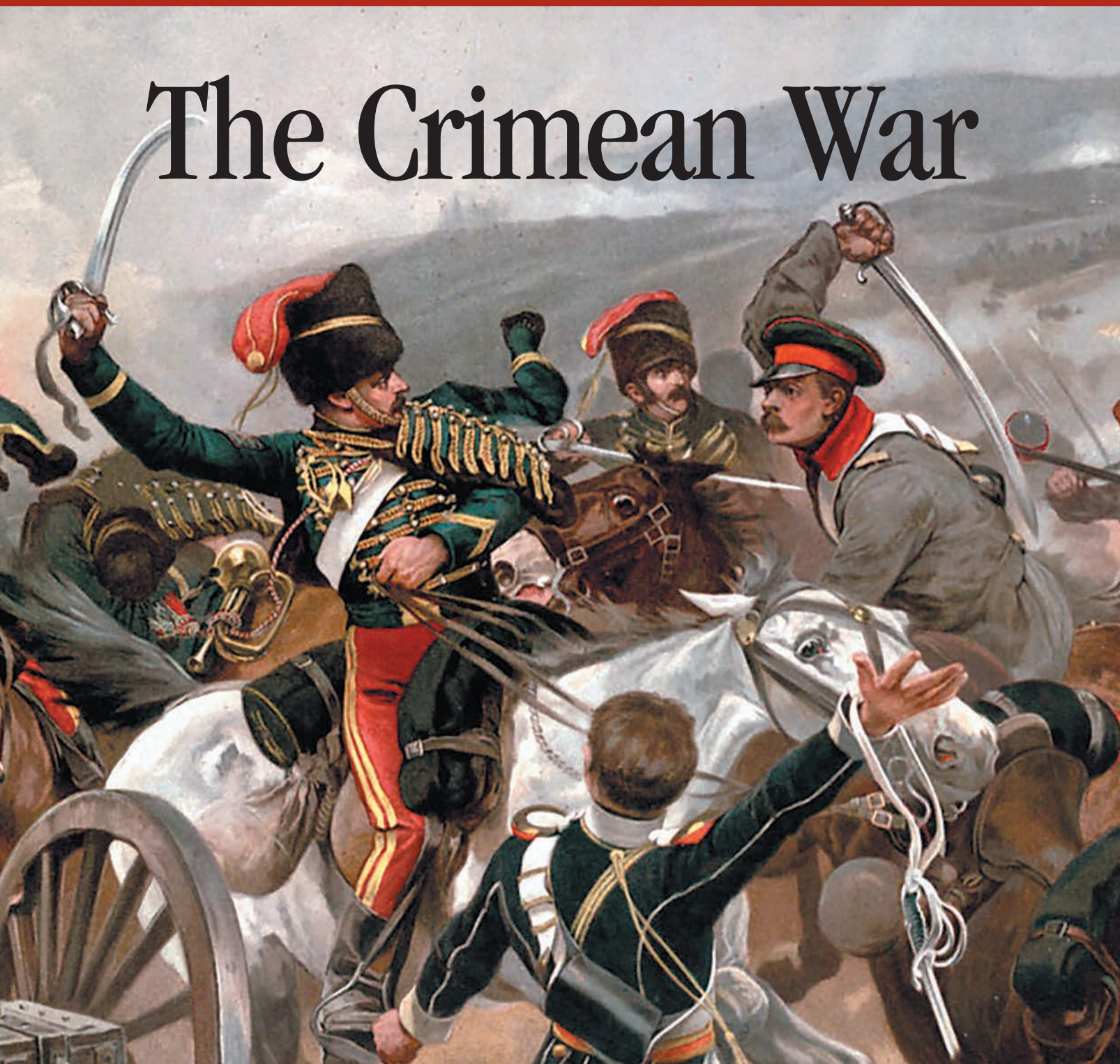
The Crimean War



Renew today and get a FREE gift!

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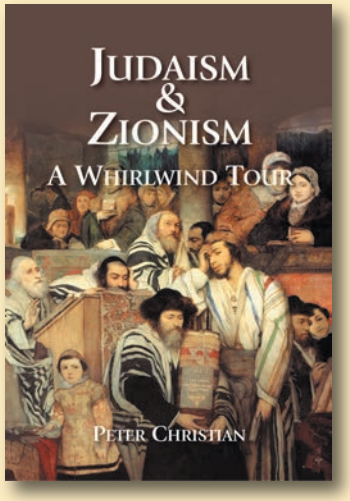
JUDAISM & ZIONISM: A WHIRLWIND TOUR



This small but powerful booklet by ever-popular TBR author Peter Christian takes us on a fast-paced tour of the religion of Judaism, which is more diverse and less monolithic than many people believe. Some sects are quite racist. Others support the slaughter of the Palestinian people. Still others are critical of those very objectives. The booklet also discusses the founding of Zionism, the state of Israel, Jewish atrocities and secret societies that the author believes were inspired and created by Jewish thinkers.

The author says, "Judaism is a very diverse religion with many different beliefs and sects. I have read more than 1,000 books on Judaism and related subjects and cite hundreds of quotes for this new booklet, the vast majority of which are from Jewish sources, all the way from ancient times to the present. This book is not necessarily a condemnation of Judaism, but merely an honest tour through the history and goals of these various sects, many of which have different aims, religious practices and taboos." Short, concise sections include information on: the Jewish calendar, Jewish holy days, Jewish scriptures, Jewish gods and goddesses, Jewish denominations and sects, Jewish history, Jewish messiahs, famous figures of Jewish history, Jewish organizations, the Jewish Mafia, central banking, Jewish expulsions, the Illuminati, Freemasonry, Jewish advisors to U.S. presidents, anti-Semitism, Zionism, the New World Order, the "Holocaust," Jewish atrocities, Israel, Noahide Laws, Vatican II, the Harold Rosenthal interview, critics of Judaism, reforms, reference works on Judaism, and a photo section of dozens of famous Jewish thinkers, politicians etc. **This 58-page, saddle-stitched booklet regularly sells for $10, but can be yours FREE when you renew your U.S.A. TBR subscription for $56!** Mail in the form below or call TBR toll free at **1-877-773-9077**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See other renewal offers at www.BarnesReview.com.

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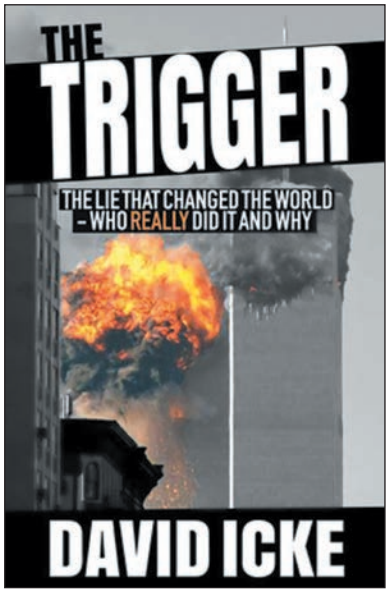
DAVID ICKE'S LATEST MINDBENDING BOOK IS HERE!

The Trigger

The Lie That Changed the World … Who Really Did it and Why …

Censors have banned this book where they can!

In the 1990s, David Icke predicted the 2008 banking crash. He exposed the "War on Terror" as a massive and deadly swindle. He revealed the "transhumanist agenda" and talked about the microchipping of humans long before others watched it become reality. Icke also envisioned the cashless society and all that comes with it. TBR readers know Icke is a rabid critic of the Third Reich and, especially, Adolf Hitler, so why is he now being branded an anti-Semite?



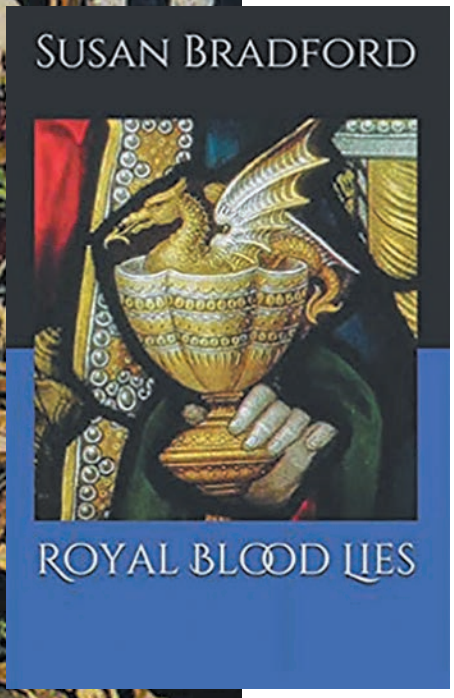
In *The Trigger*, Icke takes a look back at the events that shook the world in 2001—the Sept. 11 attacks in New York, Washington, D.C. and Pennsylvania—and reveals who his research leads him to believe was really behind those attacks and why. He also analyzes what has happened in the years immediately following 9/11 and the increasing evidence that shows the official story doesn't stand up to scrutiny. He also discusses what has happened in the world since that day as a result of the institution of the "war on terror." But what got him into trouble with the global thought police was his presentation in *The Trigger* of his solid evidence proving that Israel had foreknowledge of the events and that the "Satanic Mossad," as Icke calls the Israeli intelligence agency, was a major player in the attacks.

In his own words, the official explanation of the attacks is a lie to cover up the "massive and central involvement in 9/11 by Israeli government, military and intelligence operatives." This corroborates the research of former TBR contributing editors Michael Collins Piper and Victor Thorn, both now, unfortunately, deceased.

The Trigger is now available from TBR! Softcover, 898 pages, #898, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET, or send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. You may also purchase the book online at TBR's internet bookstore found at www.BarnesReview.com.

Royal Blood Lies

The inside story of how the Rothschilds took over the British monarchy, purged royals, created puppet leaders, waged revolutions, corrupted morals and institutions, plundered wealth, created false realities and pitted nations, societies and peoples against each other in a ruthless, megalomaniacal quest for world domination . . .



Written by investigative journalist Susan Bradford, ***Royal Blood Lies*** takes the reader back to the days of ancient Rome to reveal the origins of the "divine right (rite) to rule," and why those who held claim to this right posed a threat to the world's would-be rulers. The author documents how the elites established and used international spy networks to win wars and conquer nations and how populist revolutions, religions and wars were weaponized against the people. Steeped in the philosophy of the rational Enlightenment, a warrior-merchant class came to dominate the corporate and political establishment, with some amassing fortunes in the trillions of dollars. With the secrets of rulers encoded in the works of William Shakespeare, ***Royal Blood Lies*** documents the origins and practices of a secret cult that came to rule humanity and follows the rise of the East India Company, which became a powerful force for global imperialism that laid the foundation for the Great Reset and China's Belt and Road Initiative to fulfill an ancient Roman agenda. Understanding these secrets will empower readers so that they can take back their power as a free people. As usual, Bradford's book is packed with fascinating information and new revelations! Softcover, 136 pages, #899, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside U.S. Send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

The much-anticipated Volume 2 of the *Mussolini's War* series is finally here!

Mussolini's War
Volume 2: Apotheosis

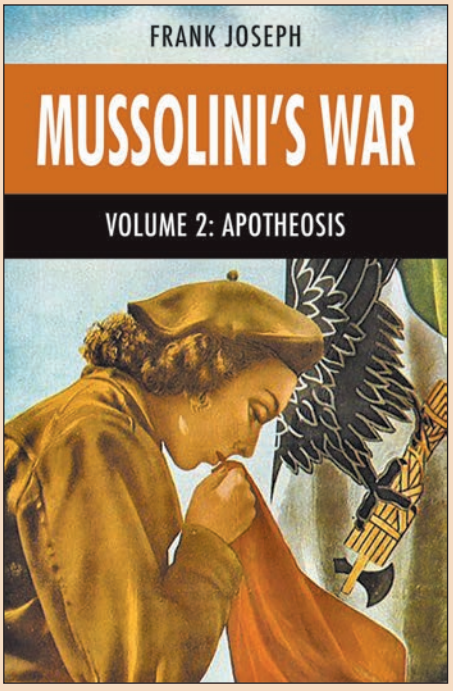
Propaganda masquerading as standard history comprises the vast majority of books released by mainstream publishers about World War II. The merest demonstration of skepticism of the official WWII narrative can bring the full weight of the thought police down upon you. Thus, curious and qualified researchers are dismissed without examination of their evidence, labeled "fringe conspiracy theorists" or silenced in other ways—via lawsuits, demonetization or even jail. In short, were the whole truth to come out about WWII, their edifice of lies about it would crumble,

For instance, what would happen if word spread that Benito Mussolini created a society that was, compared to the West's presently disintegrating dystopia, the modern model of a well-ordered, attractive, uplifting, crime-free and individually empowering civilization? How might 21st-century students of history react once they learn that Mussolini's East African nemesis Haile Selassie—today lionized by their Marxist teachers—quite literally sold off half of his own country to Standard Oil, thereby making himself the wealthiest slave-owner on Earth? How would they regard Mussolini's better-remembered enemy, after discovering that Winston Churchill exclaimed, "I am all for Fascism in Italy"?

So, too, the ongoing caricature of Mussolini's servicemen as laughable buffoons is belied by the courageous acts of such men as Ettore Muti, whose 1,450-mile bomber attack against British petroleum refineries in Bahrain stranded Royal Navy warships throughout the Mediterranean for months.

The Italians then went on to conquer Somaliland after subjecting British forces to a second "Dunkirk." Italian airman Giuseppe Cenni sank and disabled more than a dozen enemy vessels, including a destroyer and a submarine. The Red Army 812th Siberian Infantry Regiment on the Eastern Front near Isbushenski was routed by history's last great cavalry charge, undertaken by Italy's *Savoia* Regiment.

During the battle for Crete, a pair of small Italian motorboats destroyed HMS *York*, the largest capital ship in the Aegean. In addition, Mussolini's human torpedoes sank the battleships *Valiant* and *Queen Elizabeth* at their moorings in Alexandria.



Just $27 minus 10% for TBR subscribers!

These are just a mere few of the many victorious exploits carried out by all branches of the Italian armed forces as described in *Apotheosis*, Volume 2 of *Mussolini's War*. It views Italy's participation within the context of its industrial disadvantage. For example, Italy's total production for the entire war amounted to approximately 3,500 tanks, less than all those used by the German army in its 1940's invasion of France. Britain mass-produced 27,528 tanks between 1939 and 1945. When Mussolini declared war on the Western Allies in June 1940, his country produced 4.4 megatons of coal to Britain's 224.3 megatons; 1.2 megatons of iron ore against Britain's 17.7 megatons; and 2.1 megatons of steel for Britain's 21.5 megatons. Disparities in crude oil were even more extreme. So how did Italy survive?

Given such a fundamental disadvantage in natural resources, the numerical superiority possessed by the Allies in virtually all engagements and their cracking of Axis military codes, it is amazing that Fascist Italy was able to score significant victories against overwhelming enemies right up until the last days of WWII. This testifies to Italy's terrific fighting spirit and Mussolini's leadership.

Against this perspective, enduring propaganda portrayals of Mussolini's ineptitude and Italian cowardice are shattered. Combined with Volume 1: *The Triumphant Years*, the *Mussolini's War* two-book set amounts to a fundamental revision in the history of that global conflict and its modern repercussions.

• ***Mussolini's War: Volume 1—The Triumphant Years.*** Softcover, 275 pages, #808, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.

• ***Mussolini's War: Volume 2—Apotheosis.*** Softcover, 322 pages, #902, *$27* minus 10% for subscribers plus $5 S&H in U.S.

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SPECIAL *MUSSOLINI'S WAR* SPECIAL!

Regularly the two-volume set *Mussolini's War* is $54 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers equals $48.60) but, for the next 60 days, you can get BOTH volumes for ***just $40 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.*** (This includes ALL discounts.) In addition, if you have purchased Volume 1: *The Triumphant Years* (shown right) you can add Volume 2 to your set for the low price of *$20* plus $5 S&H in the U.S. Mention you saw the ad in the May/June 2021 edition of TBR.

NEW FROM THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB!

Everything You Were Taught About African-Americans and the Civil War Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

Your history teachers lied to you! The American Civil War was not fought over slavery. Genuine slavery was never practiced in the American South. Confederate President Jefferson Davis adopted a Black child during the war and planned on abolishing slavery nearly a year before the Union did. And U.S. President Abraham Lincoln intended the Emancipation Proclamation to be temporary and spent his entire adult life trying to deport Blacks back to Africa. These and a thousand other well-researched but little-known facts are clearly presented in *Everything You Were Taught About African-Americans and the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!* by award-winning author and Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook. Why have so many people never heard these facts before? The leftist enemies of the traditional, conservative South have been carefully suppressing them for the last 150 years. If the truth were to get out, their attempts to foment a race war would fail and their crimes against the American people would be revealed.

Col. Seabrook divides his book into three convenient sections: "African-Americans Before Lincoln's War," "African-Americans During Lincoln's War," and "African-Americans After Lincoln's War," touching on a host of fascinating topics ranging from indigenous African slavery, White American slavery and the birth of Black American slavery in the North to Black Confederate soldiers, Black KKK members and the birth of the American abolition movement in the South.

The book includes hundreds of rare illustrations and photos, scores of eyewitness accounts, copious endnotes, a comprehensive index and an exhaustive bibliography. The result of decades of study, this important historically accurate work, with its emphasis on racial unification, is a must-read—not just for Civil War buffs and scholars, but for anyone seeking a deeper and more factual understanding of African-Americans and the Civil War without the racist bias. You will never look at this conflict and its Black and White participants the same way again! Includes a poignant foreword by highly respected African-American educator Gregory Newson.

Softcover, 475 pages, #900, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

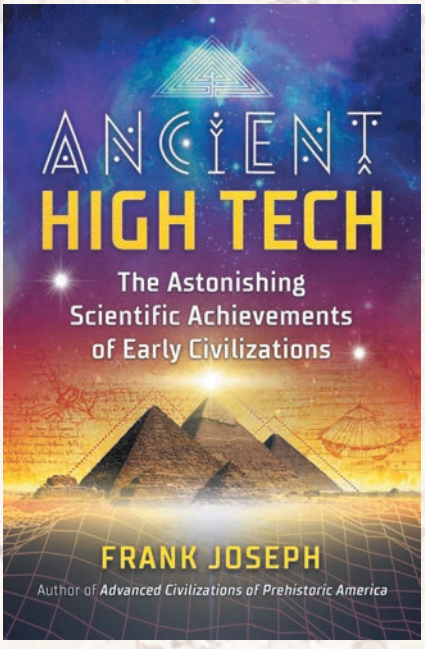
NEW FROM TBR BOOK CLUB . . .

ANCIENT HIGH TECH

THE ASTONISHING SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

The first self-igniting match was invented in 1805 by Jean Chancel, a French chemist. Yet, in Babylon, 3,600 years before, identical sulfur matches were in common use. On the Panchavarnaswamy Temple in India, built millennia ago, there is a detailed carving of a man clearly shown on a bicycle, yet the bicycle wasn't invented in the modern world until 1817. These inventions are only two examples of technology lost in the Dark Ages.

Exploring the sophisticated tech achieved by ancient civilizations hundreds and thousands of years ago, Frank Joseph examines evidence of robotics and other forms of artificial intelligence, manned flight (such as hot-air balloons and gliders) and military science, including flamethrowers, biological warfare, poison gas and solar-powered cannons. He reveals how ancient construction engineers excavated subterranean cities, turned stone walls into glass, lifted 100-ton blocks of granite, illuminated underground temples and pyramids,



and stored their food in massive air-cooled refrigerators.

Examples explored in this book include the first known alarm clock, invented by Plato in 4th century B.C. Greece, 600-year-old Aztec whistles that reproduce animal sounds and human voices with uncanny accuracy, stone age jewelry from Siberia worked by a high-speed drill, primitive robots in ancient Troy, Greece and China, ancient Egyptian aircraft and India's Iron Pillar—exposed to 1,600 years of monsoons, but still standing rust-free. The author also explores evidence of advanced medicine in ancient times, particularly in Egypt and China, from brain surgery, optometry and prosthetics to dentistry, magnet therapy and even possible cancer cures.

By examining the achievements of our ancient ancestors, we cannot only reverse-engineer their inventions, but also learn from their civilizational mistakes, enabling us to avoid more "dark ages." Imagine how scientifically advanced humanity would be if our early achievements had escaped destruction and been allowed to develop?

Softcover, 336 pages, #888, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or visit TBR's online bookstore at www.BarnesReview.com.

For the first time in English . . . Leon Degrelle's 1994 book . . .

The Burning Souls

A Poetic Memoir

A must-read addition to your personal library!

Léon Degrelle's ***The Burning Souls*** is now available for the first time in English. Born to a Belgian family in the year 1906, Léon Joseph Marie Ignace Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the militant monarchist, Catholic and anti-Communist *Parti Rexiste*.

Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the *Wehrmacht*-organized Walloon Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Republics. He raised approximately 6,000 volunteers over the course of the war, both for the *Wehrmacht* and the *Waffen*-SS. Barely a third of these volunteers would survive. Degrelle and his men were noted for extreme bravery, brutal ferocity in close-quarters fighting and an indomitable spirit of self-sacrifice—with Degrelle himself earning the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves.

After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle made a daring escape from the crumbling Third Reich. He managed to reach Spain, where he was safeguarded by Francisco Franco's government. His native Belgium later sentenced him to death *in absentia* for collaboration with the Germans.

Degrelle expressed no regrets for joining the war on the side of the Axis powers, defending both his own actions and those of his superiors and comrades. He lived in Spain until his death of natural causes in 1994, and remained active in anti-Communist and pan-European causes despite multiple attempts at his extradition, kidnapping and assassination.

The Burning Souls is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry but mostly memoir. In ***The Burning Souls***, he traces his journey, from his idyllic childhood to the steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey but as a spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely, to be willing to weather all hardships in service of a transcendent ideal, is what is required to overcome the spiritual malaise of our day.

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Select quotes from Leon Degrelle's *The Burning Souls*

"Fire, it has many forms. It rises, lowers, is reborn, starts anew. This book is fire, with the exaltations of fire, the excess of fire. May these pages, the last fleeting fire of what I was, burn for a moment, warm for a moment souls haunted by the passion of giving and believing, believing in spite of everything, in spite of the assurances of the corrupt and the cynics, despite the sad bitter taste that leaves us with the memory of our falls, the awareness of our misery and the immense field of moral ruins of a world that is certain to have no more of salvation, which prides itself on it and which nevertheless must be saved, must more than ever be saved."

* * *

"Boredom is the disease of empty souls and brains."

* * *

"It is often by doing, with maximum nobility, a thousand bothersome little things that you are great."

* * *

"Yet nothing can reach the mind that is master over itself. If the body is humiliated, it is because the will has led him into these whistling snows, to the bottom of these sordid shelters. Yesterday it was lice. Today the cold claws at our skin. We willed it to be so. We do not care that we are scourged by this hostile, ferocious situation. One day, the cruel winds will die off with the return of the leaves to the trees. Our bodies—stretched out in the waters of the rivers, in the Sun and in the winds—will feel life beating more ardently than ever around their bones, strong as metal, under living flesh like the flesh of flowers, hard and clean like marble, but golden, full, vibrant! Having suffered and triumphed, we will open our arms to the Sun."

* * *

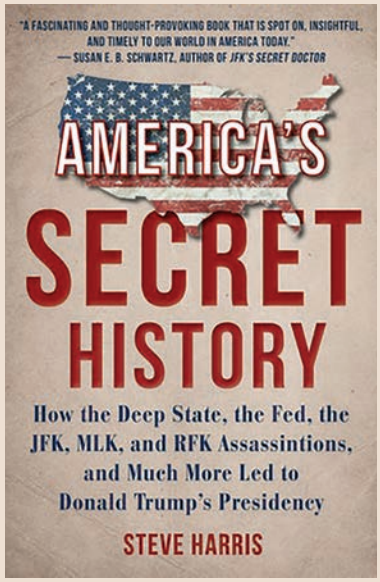
"Each time I must say to myself: 'Look: Here you falter.' I thus have the almost daily proof that I can resist a thousand temptations, lead my life with honor only to the extent that a renewed effort masters and restrains, every day, deep within myself, a wild horse, which can never be fully tamed, and which only the whip of the will, wielded unceasingly, can contain."

* * *

"If the watch were relaxed, everything would come undone."

America's Secret History

How the Deep State, the Fed, the JFK, MLK and RFK Assassinations and Much More Led to Donald Trump's Presidency


"A FASCINATING AND THOUGHT-PROVOKING BOOK THAT IS SPOT ON, INSIGHTFUL, AND TIMELY TO OUR WORLD IN AMERICA TODAY."
— SUSAN E. B. SCHWARTZ, AUTHOR OF JFK'S SECRET DOCTOR
AMERICA'S
SECRET
HISTORY
How the Deep State, the Fed, the JFK, MLK, and RFK Assassintions, and Much More Led to Donald Trump's Presidency
STEVE HARRIS

"In this important book, Steve Harris reminds us that history is always written by the victors, and the narratives doled out to the public are often laughable disinformation. Harris covers the history of false flags, which go back to "Remember the *Maine*" in 1898, and even covers the important and largely forgotten research unearthed by Norman Dodd for the Reece Committee in the 1950s. This book is especially timely now, in the era of Donald Trump and the massive divide over his personality. The real history of America, as Harris reminds us in this book, makes Trump's real or imagined offenses seem like child's play in comparison."

—Donald Jeffries
Author of four bestselling books including *Hidden History: An Exposé of Modern Crimes, Conspiracies, and Cover-Ups in American Politics*

Here's the truth behind some of the biggest secrets in American history—secrets the Deep State really doesn't want anybody to know!

America's Secret History presents an undistorted picture of the history of the United States. Never in one volume have so many unknown facts that disprove America's mainstream history books been brought together in a cohesive historical context, all based on verifiable information.

Utilizing the little-known 1953 Reece Committee revelations of the House of Representatives, the Carnegie, Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Ford foundations have systematically controlled education and the high-level appointees to the U.S. State Department for the last century with the full knowledge and approval of the United States government.

• Conclusive proof that there has been one attempted *coup d'etat*, and three successful peaceful coups in America's history, and that all were obvious Deep State initiatives to mold the government into its intended purposes and remove men who stood in the way.

• Twenty-six people own the same wealth as the poorest 50% of the world (almost four billion people in 2020). *America's Secret History* shows how the Deep State, the Federal Reserve and world governments caused this to happen.

Not just another conspiracy theory book, *America's Secret History* reveals the truth behind the stories they don't want you to know, weaving all of them together to explain just how we find ourselves in Donald Trump's America.

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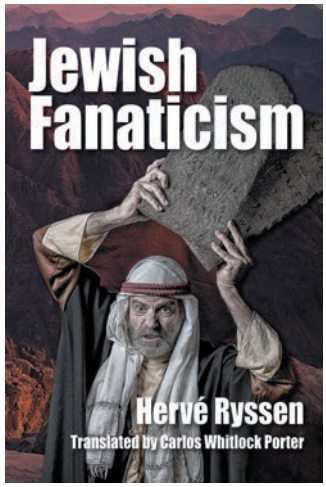
Book from imprisoned Revisionist a hot seller!

Jewish Fanaticism

ENGLISH EDITION EXCLUSIVELY FROM THE BARNES REVIEW!



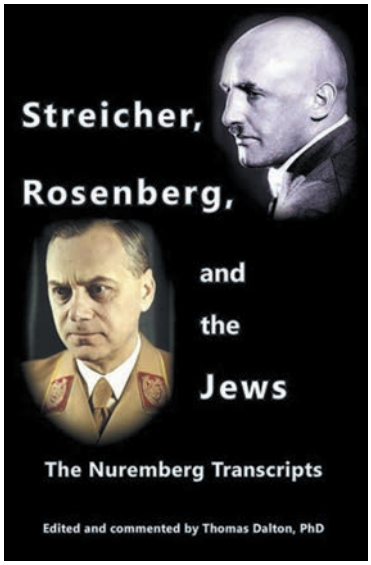
By Hervé Ryssen. Judaism, as this book demonstrates, is essentially a universalistic political project with the objective of world unification, the prelude to global pacification. It is a long-term project, but the Jews are absolutely convinced that they can succeed in its realization, steeped as they are in this "mission," assigned to them by God. The aim is not simply to convert the world to Judaism, but rather to incite the other peoples to abandon their racial, national and religious identities so as to favor the spirit of "tolerance" between men. The Jews thus feel compelled to engage in perpetual agitation intended to convince the world to adopt their project. They are a people of propagandists. It is not by chance that they are so influential in the mass media of all democratic societies. The incessant guilt-tripping campaigns directed at Europeans of all stripes and for all crimes, whether real or imagined, relating to slavery, colonialism, pillaging the Third World or Auschwitz, have no other aim, when all is said and done, than to eradicate all sense of collective identity. When the Jews are the only people on Earth who have retained their faith and traditions, they will at last be recognized by all as "God's Chosen People." Israel's Messiah, whose coming has been awaited every day for 2,000 years, will then re-establish David's kingdom and give the Jews a stranglehold over the universe. This book discusses their goals, methods, projects—and also their perversions. It is uncensored throughout, thus, we warn sensitive readers that some of the material contained within is shocking and written for a mature audience. Softcover, 449 pages, #873, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call **1-877-773-9077** toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit TBR online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews

The Nuremberg Transcripts by Thomas Dalton, Ph.D.

THE HOLOCAUST was certainly one of the most consequential events of the past 100 years. But the truth of that event is far different than commonly portrayed. Since the mid-1970s, it has come under sustained attack by a group of individuals known as Holocaust Revisionists—to the point where, today, the story lies in ruins. Virtually every aspect of the standard account, we now realize, has serious and irreconcilable flaws. As a result, the actual Jewish death toll is far below the claimed figure of 6 million—likely in the range of half a million—and not from poison gas.

And yet, despite this intense and highly successful Revisionist work, the mainstream version continues to dominate in the Western world. To fully understand this striking situation, we need to go back to the beginnings, to the origins of the conventional "Holocaust" story. And this takes us to Nuremberg.



Immediately after World War II, the Allies initiated an extensive series of war-crimes trials against the Nazi hierarchy. The most famous of these occurred at Nuremberg, and the single most important trial was known as the International Military Tribunal or IMT. Running for roughly one year, it tried 24 leading Nazis, including such major figures as Hermann Göring and Martin Bormann. But the most interesting men on trial were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The case against them, and their personal testimony, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the "Holocaust" story: the "extermination" thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the alleged mass shootings in the East, and the iconic "6 million figure."

The truth of the holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation.

Includes chapters on: Justice at Nuremberg, The Nazi Persecution of the Jews, The Case Against Rosenberg, Testimony of Rudolf Höss, The Case Against Streicher, Streicher's Defense, Rosenberg's Defense, Closing Statements, Verdicts, Sentences and Executions, Epilogue on Eternal Justice, The 25-Point Program of the NSDAP, The Jewish Question in Education, Adolf Hitler's Last Will and Testament and more.

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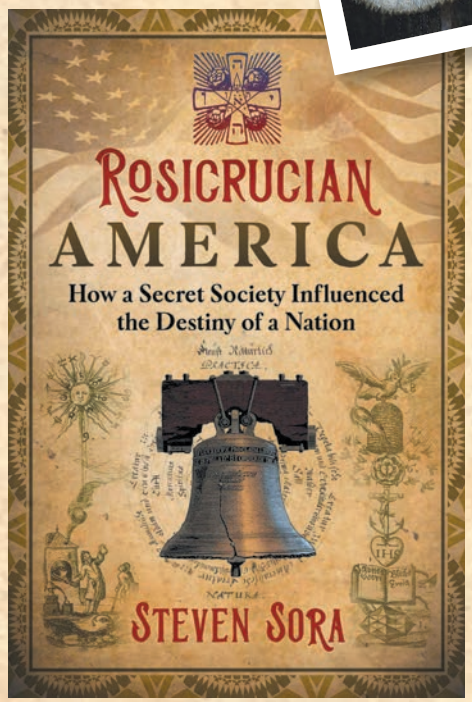
Rosicrucian America

How a Secret Society Influenced the Destiny of a Nation

Rosicrucian America is a provocative book that gives you another side of American history plus an in-depth history of Rosicrucianism, its key members and their roles in the formation and settling of America. The book explores Sir Francis Bacon and Dr. John Dee's deep influence on England's colonization of America as well as the Rosicrucian influence on the Founding Fathers and on cities such as Philadelphia and Williamsburg. It also explains how Bacon was the author of many anonymous Rosicrucian texts and how he envisioned America as the "New Atlantis" and reveals the connections of the Order of the Rosy Cross to the Knights of the Golden Circle and to the Georgia Guidestones



Dr. John Dee and his polymath protégé Sir Francis Bacon were the most influential men in the court of Queen Elizabeth I, part of an elite group that controlled events from the shadows all across Europe. Steven Sora reveals that, not only were they key members of the Rosicrucians, they were the driving force behind England's colonization of the New World and the eventual establishment of the U.S.

From Avalon in Newfoundland to New England to Pennsylvania and Virginia, Sora shows how Bacon and Dee's Rosicrucian impact is felt throughout North America. He details Bacon's possible authorship of the anonymous Rosicrucian texts of the early 1600s, his connections with Sir Walter Raleigh's School of Night, and the origins of Rosicrucianism in Bacon's Order of the Helmet. He explains how Bacon envisioned America as the New Atlantis, a utopia where liberty and freedom of learning prevailed—a key tenet of the "Invisible College" of the Rosicrucian Order—and how Dee convinced the Queen that England had rightful claims in the New World by drawing on legends of both King Arthur and Welsh Prince Madoc voyaging West to America.

Sora looks at Rosicrucian influences on the Founding Fathers and the earliest settlers of America, such as Washington, Franklin and William Penn of Pennsylvania, on the American Revolution, and on American colonies, such as the Williamsburg colony. He details how Penn invited Rosicrucians to Philadelphia and how the city's layout follows esoteric principles, including a direct reference to Bacon's New Atlantis. Moving into the 1800s and beyond, he reveals how a handful of Rosicrucians served as the Inner Sanctum of the Knights of the Golden Circle and how Rosicrucians are behind the Georgia Guidestones, the carved granite monoliths with messages in ancient languages that speak of ideal population numbers.

Providing a thorough and expansive view of Rosicrucianism, its occult origins, and its deep imprint on America, Sora shows how this secret society still continues to exert invisible influence on the modern world.

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

May / June 2021 ❖ Volume XXVII ❖ Number 3

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

QUESTION EVERYTHING

So much of what we are being taught and told by "woke" universities, mainstream fake news outlets and politically correct history professors is pure fiction, but, still, they demand we believe it all without question, to take a leap of faith and "trust the experts." If not, you'll be "canceled." This applies also to what many of our elected officials are telling us about all kinds of important topics including the immigration crisis, the hyped-up threat of Covid-19, systemic racism, male and female biology, "White supremacy," social issues, "mass shootings," our right to free speech and many more.

I counsel you, right now, right here, to remain skeptical of everything you hear and read, and certainly don't take anyone's "word" for anything. The fact is, there is almost no one left you can trust in academia, politics or the news conglomerates. As you peruse through this issue of THE BARNES REVIEW, we encourage readers to fact-check everything you see and, if you find an error, let us know and we will correct it.

That being said, in this issue, TBR tries to do what it has done in every issue since we began publishing in October 1994—174 issues including this May/June edition—when our first TBR rolled off the presses: challenge readers to discard what they thought they knew about history and open their minds to a new reality, one based on real facts and real science, not the war propaganda and political and cultural agitprop churned out by tenured court historians, politicians and mockingbird media moguls 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Our lead article in this issue, for instance, discusses the Crimean War. In this piece, Russia scholar Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson explains what that war was really all about and disputes the simplistic textbook narrative from start to finish. Thought-provoking articles in this issue also include ones on the creation of Albania (sure to get some people riled up), the deficiencies of David Icke when it comes to Third Reich history, the leftist assault on Canada in the 1960s and 1970s, the true legacy of Mussolini and his armed forces—both victimized for nearly a century by false war propaganda still being spouted today, Trevor Ravenscroft's silly (but widely believed) book on Adolf Hitler and the Spear of Destiny, the real reasons Germany re-occupied the Rhineland (certainly different from what you will see almost anywhere else), a quick primer on some of the many wondrous achievements of a variety of ancient peoples around the globe that surprise honest scholars even today, Ireland's quest to stay neutral during the world wars and a short article on the CIA-Mafia plots to kill Fidel Castro and affect regime change in Cuba.

All in all, we know this issue will get your brain churning, which is the whole point of THE BARNES REVIEW in the first place. And, again, we encourage you to question everything, research events yourself and never let a lie go unchallenged. ❖

—PAUL ANGEL
Executive Editor

A New Crimean War Brewing?

There is something particularly unnerving about President Joe Biden's apparent desire to provide "unwavering support" to Kiev if the Ukrainians should choose to confront Russia in an armed conflict—a new Crimean War—which they are certain to lose unless the Europeans and the United States should choose to commit to a massive intervention that could easily go nuclear. The image of hundreds of lemmings pouring over a Norwegian cliff into the sea comes to mind.

If it were only Dementia Joe calling for a possible war in support of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky it would be bad enough, but NATO chief Jens Stoltenberg echoed the noises being made by Biden and was quickly joined by a chorus consisting of Britain's Boris Johnson and spokesmen for the European Union. Turkey has actually entered into what it calls a "strategic partnership" with Ukraine and is threatening to supply Kiev with long-range missiles, which Russia has promised to bomb once they are in place. Over the centuries, the Turks have always tried to weaken Russia in any way they could.

The reality is that actual democracy, if that really means one vote for everyone, favors Russia in its dispute with Ukraine. Both areas of what was included in the administration of Ukraine under the Soviet Union that are in dispute are overwhelmingly inhabited by Russians. Crimea was administratively part of Russia between the time it was conquered under Catherine the Great in the 18th century, and 1954 when it was transferred to Ukraine by Nikita Khrushchev for administrative reasons. A plebiscite in Crimea in 2014 resulted in 97% approval for integration into the Russian Federation.

Both those regions were incorporated in independent Ukraine when the Soviet Union broke up back in 1991, without the consent of their inhabitants and in conditions of very doubtful legality and legitimacy. Still, no one challenged their union with Ukraine until after the *coup d'etat* in 2014 that brought in a largely far-right, pro-European and American government which quickly canceled the teaching of Russian language in both areas. This, plus other steps taken to undermine local control of government in the ethnic Russian areas, provoked the revolt in both Eastern Ukraine and Crimea which is still playing out in the region referred to as Donbas. Russia has warned that, if Ukraine's president follows through on his promise to re-acquire Donbas, it will mean war. Make no mistake, Vladimir Putin is serious—and has the resources to follow through on his commitment.

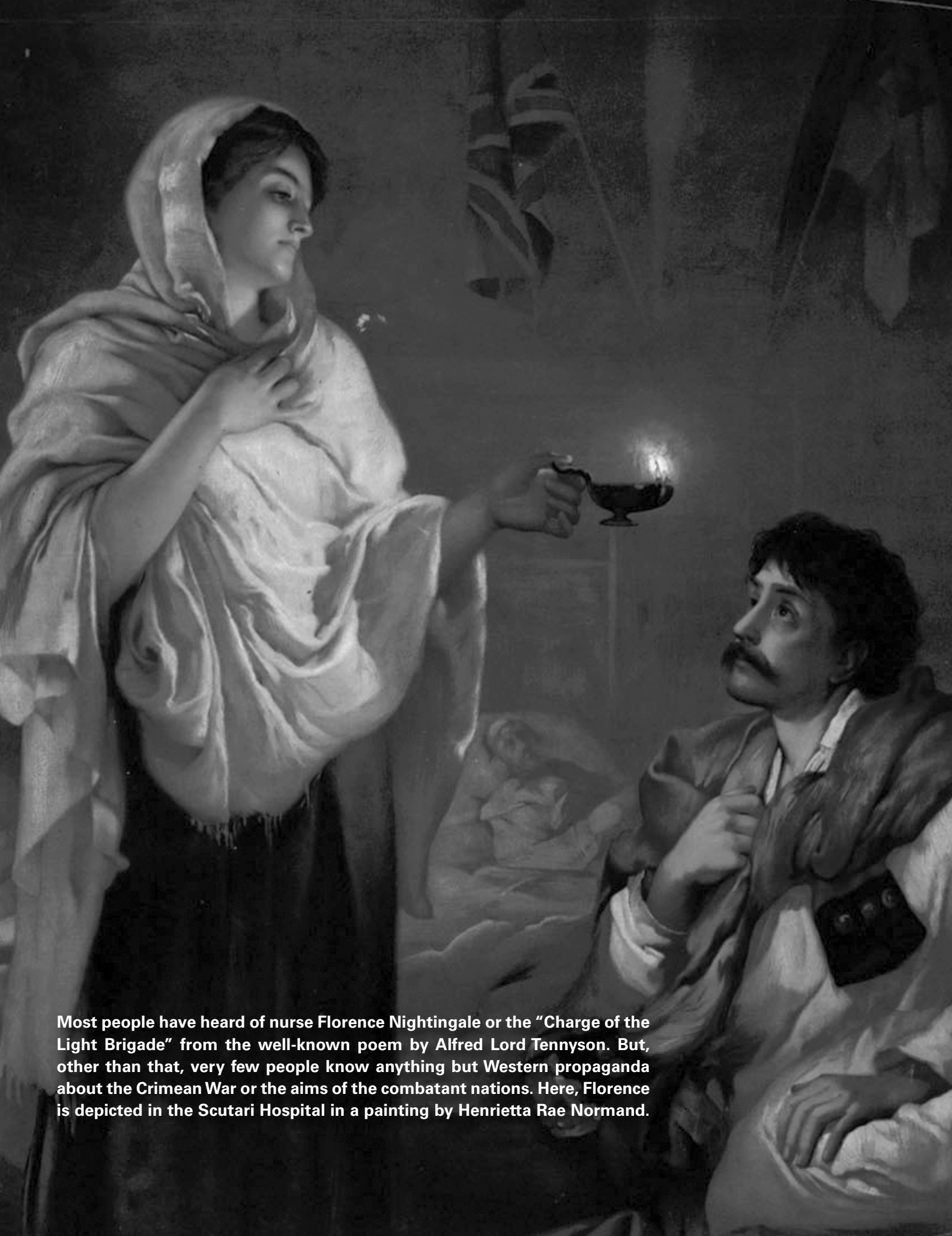
As any serious provocation by Ukraine would inevitably lead to an easy military victory by Russia, it is clear that Zelensky's thinking must center around his expectation that the U.S. and other Western forces would intervene on his behalf to drive the Russians out. Given the rhetoric coming out of Washington and several European capitals, he might appear to be correct, though there is a high level of risk in engaging in that kind of brinksmanship. First of all, though the pledges of support are on record, talk is cheap. The Europeans in particular are not keen on war, even if their governments seem to be, and planners at the Pentagon surely know that Russian military doctrine dictates that if Moscow is facing superior forces it will use nuclear weapons as a first option. To avoid nuclear war, someone must give a reality check to Zelensky, making clear that there will be no more than token support for him if he starts a war.

There is clearly a debate going on in the Biden administration about how to deal with Russia, though there is very little evidence of any realism. Many in the White House would like to see a hardening of the Western response to the Kremlin for economic reasons. Opposing the under-construction Nord Stream 2 pipeline that will send Russian gas to Germany has been a firm policy of both the Trump and Biden administrations because Washington would like to provide its own higher-priced gas instead. Biden is about to appoint what appears to be a hardliner as special envoy to stop the pipeline. Amos Hochstein, born in Israel of American parents and a veteran of the Israeli army, was the former special envoy and coordinator for international energy affairs under Barack Obama. He was, until last year, chair of the supervisory board at Ukrainian energy giant Naftogaz. He was informally offered the special envoy job late last month by National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan.

Be that as it may, there is clearly no benefit to the United States that can be obtained by allowing the situation between Ukraine and Russia to deteriorate to the point of a 21st-century Crimean War. To counter the ad-libbed and incoherent Bidenesque assurances that the U.S. will somehow support Kiev, it is necessary to send a firm message to Zelensky that if a border war erupts between the two countries there will be no knight on a white horse coming from Washington or Western Europe to bail out Zelensky. ❖

—Phil Giraldi
***American Free Press* and *Unz Review* columnist**

Philip Giraldi is a former CIA counter-terrorism specialist and military intelligence officer and a columnist and television commentator. He is also the executive director of the Council for the National Interest. Other articles by Giraldi can be found on the websites of the *Unz Review* (www.Unz.com) and *American Free Press* (AFP) newspaper (AmericanFreePress.net). A longer version of this analysis ran in AFP Issue No. 17 & 18, 2021.



Most people have heard of nurse Florence Nightingale or the "Charge of the Light Brigade" from the well-known poem by Alfred Lord Tennyson. But, other than that, very few people know anything but Western propaganda about the Crimean War or the aims of the combatant nations. Here, Florence is depicted in the Scutari Hospital in a painting by Henrietta Rae Normand.

Russia Against the World

Correcting Prevailing Myths About the Crimean War

FROM 1853 TO 1856, EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS were preoccupied with what can be called the first true world war, the Crimean War. It was here where the Western media began its full-court press against Russia militarily, diplomatically, culturally and religiously. Many of our modern myths about the Russian empire began in British newspaper articles on the Crimean War, painting the empire as an "Asiatic" and "primitive" feudal state. Western textbooks universally call the war a "crushing defeat" for the Russians, "exposing" the corruption and incompetence of this "backward empire." As far as contemporary history texts today go, there's no exception to this, save for this essay, which will set the record straight on this very significant war.

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

The Crimean War pitted the Russian empire of Tsar Nikolai I Pavlovich (Nicholas I) against the coalition of Great Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia. Russia, in essence, fought nearly the entire European continent. As Turkey began its decline and Russia racked up victory after victory against the Ottoman Empire, the West saved her old "enemy" from total collapse as a way to keep Russia from filling the vacuum a disintegrated Ottoman state would leave. This is the geopolitical purpose of the war.

As always, threats to British commercial expansionism were London's main concern. The pretext was a dispute between the Orthodox and Catholic clergy in 1852 over the administration of holy places in Palestine. In February 1853, Tsar Nicholas I sent ambassador Alexander Sergeyevich Menshikov to Constantinople, who ultimately demanded all Orthodox peoples in Ottoman-controlled areas come under Russian protection. The Russian presence in the Danubian Principalities, soon to become Romania, was another pretext. Russia tried unsuccessfully to negotiate with Great Britain on the division of spheres of influence and then decided to restore lost ground by direct pressure on Turkey. (Lambert, 2011)

Great Britain and France contributed to the aggravation of the conflict, hoping to weaken Russia and tear Crimea, the Caucasus and other territories away from Russia. The war could easily have been averted, as Turkey had no stomach for more defeats. Britain deliberately stoked the flames so as to use Turkish bodies to support London's aims. Turkey suddenly became not the "Sick Man," but almost heroic in the tightly controlled British press. (Lambert, 2011)

In 1838, Great Britain negotiated a trade agreement with the Ottomans—the Treaty of Balta Limani—which exempted British goods from Turkish taxes. As is always the case where a technically advanced society is granted "free trade" rights with an underdeveloped one, collapse and dependency result and the underdevel-

oped society becomes poorer. As the Black Sea was the nearest and cheapest trade route to Central Asia, British control over it and continued influence in Turkey was economically critical to the future of the British Empire. (Goldfrank, 1993)

British academics were hired to publish articles in Istanbul's newspapers listing the "benefits" of free trade. As nationalist rebellions flared in the Ottoman state, Russia allied with Gov. Mehmet Ali of Egypt, who was in the process of creating an independent Egypt. This governor was personally taking advantage of the cotton boom and wanted much of that income for himself. This is what brought Sultan Abdulmejid I (who succeeded his father, Mahmud II) of Turkey to seek assistance from the United Kingdom. (Pottinger-Saab, 1997) England needed to strike the deal while the Turks were in a tight spot with Egypt so it would have less room to negotiate. (Schmitt, 1919)

The balance of trade up until the mid-19th century was in favor of the Ottoman Empire, but free trade would change this. In abolishing state monopolies in Egypt, the British also took over the Turkish opium market. Once the treaty was signed, the rebellion in Egypt was crushed and the balance of trade went heavily in Great Britain's favor. (Young, 2012)

Great Britain was primarily concerned about the ability of Russia to check British expansion in the Caucasus. More specifically, the United Kingdom worried about Russia increasing its influence in the Balkans and was afraid of its possible advancement into Central Asia. Britain then regarded Russia as her main geopolitical adversary—and remains her most dogged adversary even today.

English Prime Minister Henry John Palmerston, fearing the strengthening of Russia, agreed to ally with Napoleon III of France on joint action against Russia. (Lambert, 2011 and Kingsley, 1963) France claimed her main concern was the protection of Roman Catholics under Ottoman rule. In May 1853, seeking any pretext for war, the Allied forces ("Allies" refer to France, Britain, Sardinia and Turkey) rejected any further negotiations. With Turkey's "consent," the Anglo-French forces entered the Dardanelles—the small, narrow route by sea used to reach Istanbul—and, on June 21, Russian troops entered the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia (the Danubian Principalities), which were under the nominal sovereignty of Turkey but Orthodox Christian in religion. (Young, 2012) Any Turkish role in Europe was attained only by conquest. Turkey had no connection with the region except as a colonial overlord, and Russian troops were always greeted by non-Muslims as liberators wherever the Turks were ousted. (Wetzel, 1985)

Russian troops were always greeted by non-Muslims as liberators.

At the insistence and backing of the United Kingdom and France, Sultan Abdulmejid I, in October 1853, declared war on Russia. Since Turkey's defeat against Russia in 1829, Russia's influence was growing in the area. She even wrote a constitution for the Danubian Principalities that reformed their administration and economy.

Ottoman Field Marshal Omar Pasha was thus sent with 150,000 men to the Danube to fight 82,000 Russians. The Turks were defeated in the winter of 1854, as Russian artillery destroyed the Turkish navy with ease. In Transcaucasia, Gen. Abdulkerim "Abdi" Pasha's army of about 100,000 was opposed by skeleton garrisons at a string of fortresses, amounting to only 5,000 men. These Turkish forces, too, were decimated.

On October 8, 1853, the Allied fleet entered the Bosporus (the narrow strait linking Istanbul to the Black Sea), and the Turks captured the Russian fortress of St. Nicholas, killing all inside. The slaughter at St. Nicholas was the worst crime of the war. (Pottinger-Saab, 1997) On November 23, a flotilla of three Russian battleships found the same Ottoman fleet in Sinope as they were preparing to attack Russian units in support of their Danubian campaign. The resulting Battle of Sinope on November 30, 1853 destroyed 11 Ottoman battleships, crushing what was left of the Turkish navy. On March 28, 1854, the United Kingdom and France declared war on Russia, fearful the Turks couldn't last much longer.

Even here, the Turks were willing to talk, but the British demanded war. An emergency conference was convened in Vienna where, with the joint efforts of diplomats from Austria, England, France and Prussia, the so-called Vienna Note was adopted. This was a compromise that could easily have satisfied everyone. However, thanks to the efforts of the British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Stratford-Redcliff, Sultan Abdulmejid flatly refused to sign it. (Markovits, 2009)

In April 1854, an Allied fleet of 28 vessels carried out the bombing of Odessa, during which nine civilian merchant ships were burned and civilian homes and buildings were targeted. On November 5, the first battle of steamships in history took place as the Russian ship *Vladimir* captured the Turkish steamship *Pervaz-Bahri*, which had been supplied by the British. On November 9, a battle took place between the Russian frigate *Flora* and three Turkish ships under English command near northwestern Georgia. Again, the Turks suffered yet another defeat.

To the north, the Allies launched a blockade of the Scandinavian coast and attacked settlements in Finland. On July 26, 1854, an Allied landing party of 11,000 troops advanced on

The Battle of Sinope, November 30, 1853, along the southern shore of the Black Sea, was a crushing defeat for the Turkish navy. Above are shown ships of the Russian navy firing their guns. The battle was basically the opening salvo of the Crimean War. IVAN AIVAZOVSKY. RUSSIAN CENTRAL NAVAL MUSEUM, ST. PETERSBURG

the Aland Islands and besieged Bomarzund, which surrendered. Attempts at other landings (at Ekenes, Ganges, Gamla-Karlebu and Abo) ended in failure. In the fall of 1854, Allied squadrons left the Baltic Sea and bombarded Kola and the Solovetsky Monastery, but an attempt to attack Arkhangelsk failed. From August 18 to 24, 1854, the garrison of Petropavlovsk repelled another attack by the Anglo-French forces. Their northern campaign ended in failure and Russia successfully defended her Baltic possessions and Finland with minor losses.

To the south, Russians retreated from Wallachia and Moldavia in July of 1854. Technically, since the Russian presence there was the formal cause of the war, the purpose of the fighting had now been erased, but no one believed this. War propaganda had been whipped up by the Western media to the extent that politicians found it untenable to propose peace. The coalition government of George Hamilton-Gordon fell on January 30, 1855 on a no-confidence vote as Parliament agreed to appoint a committee to investigate the blatant mismanagement of the war.

In the North Caucasus, Chechen detachments of Imam Shamilev, an ally of Turkey and England, attacked Russian troops while another ally of the Turkish caliph, the Khanate of Kokand in Central Asia, also launched a large-scale military operation against the Russians. However, in the battle for Fort Perovsky (now Kyzyl-Orda), the 12,000-man-strong Kokand army was defeated at the end of 1853 by Russians with only 1,000 men.

In July 1853, the Shamilev henchman Naib Megmed-Emin proclaimed the beginning of another holy war against the Russians. Soon there followed an attack of 8,000 Circassians on the Gostogaevskoye Fort, which contained only about 300 people. The enemy retreated, leaving 878 dead, with the Russians losing but two men. (Badem, 2010)

The Allies were weakened by June 1854, when a battle between a Russian detachment of 9,000 versus a 30,000-man-strong Turkish army took place. The Turks were defeated, losing more than 5,000 men. This is the most striking episode from the Danube campaign of 1854 (Russian National Unity, 2014). By May of 1855, Turkish forces in the east were reduced from 120,000 to 75,000 by disease and Russian harassment. The local Armenian population kept Gen. Nikolay Muravyov-Amursky well-informed about the Turks at Kars and he judged they had about five months of supplies. He

Tsar Nicholas I

Tsar Nicholas I Pavlovich reigned from 1825 to 1855. Known as a traditionalist and nationalist, Nicholas began the legal process of freeing Russia's serfs. Starting with full freedom for state and crown peasants, he set the stage for their full freedom, a process completed by his successor, Alexander II. He's routinely subject to verbal abuse by Western court historians due to his defeat of the Masonic "Decembrist Revolt" of 1825, an event that helped solidify his succession. However, it was his abolition of the Jewish Kahal system that earned him the ire of the liberal West. The Kahal was the form of Ashkenazi rule in eastern Europe. In banning it, he disrupted the attempt of Jewish capital to dominate Russia. All his contemporaries saw him as a man of iron will, determination and incorruptibility.

therefore decided to starve them out.

A new war with Turkey began simultaneously in the Caucasus and near the Danube River. The Turks believed the Allied distraction would give them an easy victory. They were mistaken. The Ottomans were used by the French and British to keep Russian infantry occupied. The battles of Akhaltsikhe, Bashkadiklar, Cholok, Kars and Kuryuk-Dara were all Russian victories. These were all humiliating losses for the Ottomans and their auxiliaries, putting great pressure on the Allies. The Turks outnumbered the Russians at each engagement and the Allies were badly overstretched. (Gorizontov, 2012) All of this suggests the Allies were losing, despite their rosy press releases.

The Crimean campaign, the most famous of them all, began in September 1854, involving 360 Allied ships. Anchoring on September 13 in the Eupatoria Bay, the town surrendered, and 500 marines landed to occupy it to prepare a surprise attack at Calamita Bay (on the southwest coast of the Crimean Peninsula). The landing took place north of Sevastopol, so the Russians had arrayed their army in expectation of a direct attack. (Schroeder, 1974)

On the morning of September 20, the Allies marched up to the River Alma and engaged the Russians. After a long battle, the Allied frontal attack drove the Russians out with heavy losses. Exhausted and suffering from heavy casualties, the Allies were unable to pursue the Russians. In order to gain time for the preparation of the defense of Sevastopol, Russian commander Alexander Menshikov decided to give battle near the river.

Was Alma the massive defeat Western historians claim? It was a surprise attack from the Allies where 62,000 Allied troops fought 33,000 Russians to a tactical draw. After the battle, the Russians retreated in perfect order without leaving prisoners or abandoning equipment. The battle is often considered a "rout," despite the numerical disparities. The Russian army retreated, but the Allies were forced to suspend their march to Sevastopol for a month. The commander of the British First Division, the Duke of Cambridge, said sarcastically that, "another such victory, and England will not have an army."

At that battle, why did the Allies have a significant advantage in manpower? Why did Menshikov have only 33,000 men? This is because, given British diplomacy in Europe, Russia had to stretch its manpower throughout its giant European border. Therefore, the greatest concentration of troops was not in the Crimea at all, as British machinations had the goal of winning over Prussia, Sweden and the Austrian Empire. If successful, Russia would be fighting, basically, the whole world. The British almost got their way, as Prussia and Austria began to lean toward the anti-Russian position. Tsar Nicholas was not going to give up territory under any circumstances and began to prepare for the worst-case scenario. This was a severe crisis and a world war.

Next, the Battle of Balaklava in October of 1854 was a difficult victory for the Russian forces under Pavel Petrovich Liprandi. It not only saw the destruction of the British "Light Brigade" (which caused shock back in England), but also the Russian army cut the strategically important Vorontsov Highway near Yalta, hampering the movement of the British. After Balaclava, the allies themselves did not even engage the auxiliary Russian forces.

At Inkerman in November, immediately preceding Sevastopol, the damage the main Russian forces inflicted on the British badly hampered their movement and, if it were not for a flank maneuver by the French, the battle would have been a crushing victory for Russia. Russia took on France, the United Kingdom and Turkey all at once, as they did throughout this campaign. The result was a strategically advantageous defeat that distracted the Allies from Sevastopol for quite some time. On the whole, the

campaign did not demonstrate either the weakness of the Russian army or the superiority of the Allies.

The siege of Sevastopol, of course, was the most famous of the war. All assaults were conducted with no less than two-fold superiority of the besieging troops. The main set of battles was fought on the Malakhov Hill from May to August while the shelling of positions continued. The campaign was carried out in extremely difficult conditions, but the Allies could resupply by sea, unlike the Russians, who needed to go across land with few functional railways as these areas were fairly new acquisitions for the Russian empire. (Russell, 2009)

Believing the northern approaches to the city too well defended, especially due to the presence of a large fort, and because Sevastopol was on the south side of the inlet from the sea, Sir John Burgoyne, the army's main engineer, recommended that the Allies attack Sevastopol from the south. On September 25, the whole army began to march southeast and encircled the city from the south, after establishing port facilities at Balaclava for the British and at Kamiesch for the French. The Russians retreated into the city. (Russell, 2009)

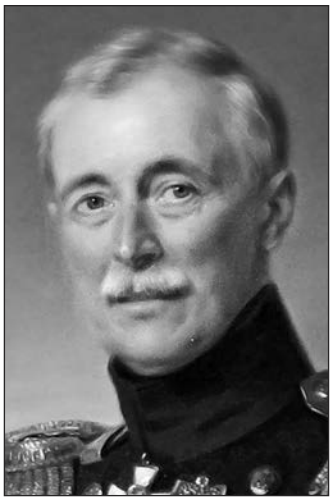
By storming Sevastopol, the Allies suffered the bulk of the losses in the campaign.

The Allied army moved without resistance, and the heavy artillery was brought ashore. By October 17—when the bombardment commenced—126 guns were firing, 53 of them French. The fleet at the same time engaged the shore batteries. The fleet suffered high casualties during the day. The British wanted to attack that afternoon, but the French disagreed. They concurred on a delay but, on the next day, the French were still not ready. By October 19, the Russians had transferred some heavy guns to the southern defenses and now outgunned the Allies. (Small, 2014)

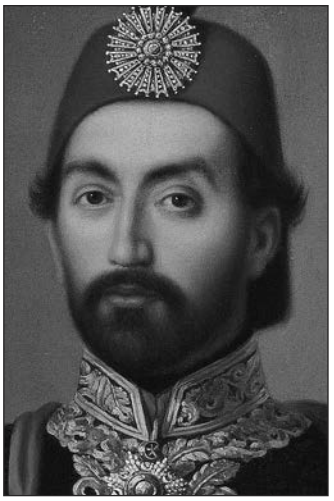
By storming Sevastopol, the Allies suffered the bulk of the losses in the campaign, while a simple blockade could have forced a surrender without firing a shot. The Russians defended the city with 40,000 men, outnumbered by over 400% by 170,000 Allies. The losses of the European-Turkish coalition amounted to 71,000 and the Russians lost, including residents participating in the city defense, 102,000. The mythmakers claim the absurd figure of 522,000 men with 400,000 Turkish casualties, 95,000 French casualties and 22,000 British dead and wounded. The Sardinians, newly involved in the conflict and wanting a piece of any spoils, lost about 4,000 men. This wasn't a loss for Russia in any sense.

Richard Caton Woodville's 1897 painting *The Relief of the Light Brigade* shows the moment when the surviving members of the British light cavalry met with their Russian opponents. The brigade received an erroneous order for a frontal assault which led to over 300 casualties on October 25, 1854.

NAPOLEON III
French leader.



ALEXANDER MENSHIKOV
Russian ambassador, soldier.



ABDUL HAMID I
Ottoman ruler.

HENRY PALMERSTON
British prime minister.

The main losses in the war fell on the defense of Sevastopol where the Allies stormed the fortifications. The target of the siege at Sevastopol shifted to the British left, against the fortifications on Malakhov Hill. (Small, 2014) In March, the French besieged a new fort being built by the Russians at Mamelon. Several weeks of fighting resulted in little change in the front line, and Mamelon remained in Russian hands. The French suffered heavy losses. During this time the garrison commander, Adm. Pavel Nakhimov, was killed on June 30, 1855, and British Field Marshal FitzRoy James Henry Somerset, First Baron Raglan died on June 28 of dysentery and complications from what looks to be a nervous breakdown. Losses in these battles were so great that short-term truces for removal of corpses were signed. The assault was beaten back with heavy casualties and became an undoubted victory for Russia.

In August, the Russians attacked the base at Balaclava, defended by the French with newly arrived Sardinian and Ottoman troops. The resulting Battle of Chernaya was a defeat for the Russians, but a Pyrrhic victory for the Allies. (Royle, 2000)

In April 1855, the Allies staged another bombardment, leading to an artillery duel with Russian guns, but no ground assault followed. On May 24, 60 ships containing 7,000 French, 5,000 Turkish and 3,000 British troops set off for a raid on the city of Kerch, east of Sevastopol, in an attempt to open another front on the Crimean Peninsula and to cut off Russian supplies. When the Allies landed, the plan was to outflank the Russian army. The landings were successful, but the force made little progress afterward. (Strachan, 1978)

The final assault was made on September 5, when another French bombardment was followed by an attack by the French army, leading to the final French capture of the Malakhov fortress. At this point, both sides were exhausted, and no new operations were launched in the Crimea before winter. (Ramm, 1960)

The siege of Sevastopol lasted almost a year. In the end, at a heavy cost, the Allies occupied part of the city. There was no "fall" of Sevastopol because the Russian troops simply moved from the southern to the northern part of the city and prepared for further defense. So, despite all efforts, the coalition achieved virtually nothing. For all the death and destruction caused, the coalition captured some small tracts of land in the Crimea, Bomarzund in the Aland Islands, and Kinburn in the Black Sea, but was defeated in the Caucasus and elsewhere. (Small, 2014)

On the diplomatic front, there was disturbing news, as Austria openly joined the Allies. A few days later, Prussia also made threats to Petersburg about joining the coalition. By that time, Nicholas I had died and his son Alexander II was on the throne. After weighing the pros and cons, Alexander decided to start negotiations with the coalition, but this wasn't a defeat in the normal sense. As already mentioned above, the treaty that ended the war was by no means degrading.

Dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war was growing amongst the British public and elsewhere, aggravated by reports of defeats, especially the devastating losses of the heroic Light Brigade at the Battle of Balaclava. On Sunday, January 21, 1855, the Snowball Riot occurred in Trafalgar Square in which 1,500 people gathered to protest the war by pelting buses, cabs and pedestrians with snowballs. When the police intervened, the snowballs (among other things) were directed at the officers. The riot was finally put down by troops and police, suggesting it was more than just balls of snow being hurled by the protesters. (Markovits, 2009)

Karl Marx cheered on the police and said, "The Western powers have declared that negotiations at Vienna must not for one moment interrupt their military operations." Marx became a neocon, using the same language in his "The Aims of the Negotiations—Polemic Against Prussia—A Snowball

Riot." In his attack on Russia, he refused to discuss what the Snowball Riot was about. Where anti-Russian foreign policy is concerned, Marx and the capitalists worked hand in hand. [See page 17.—Ed.]

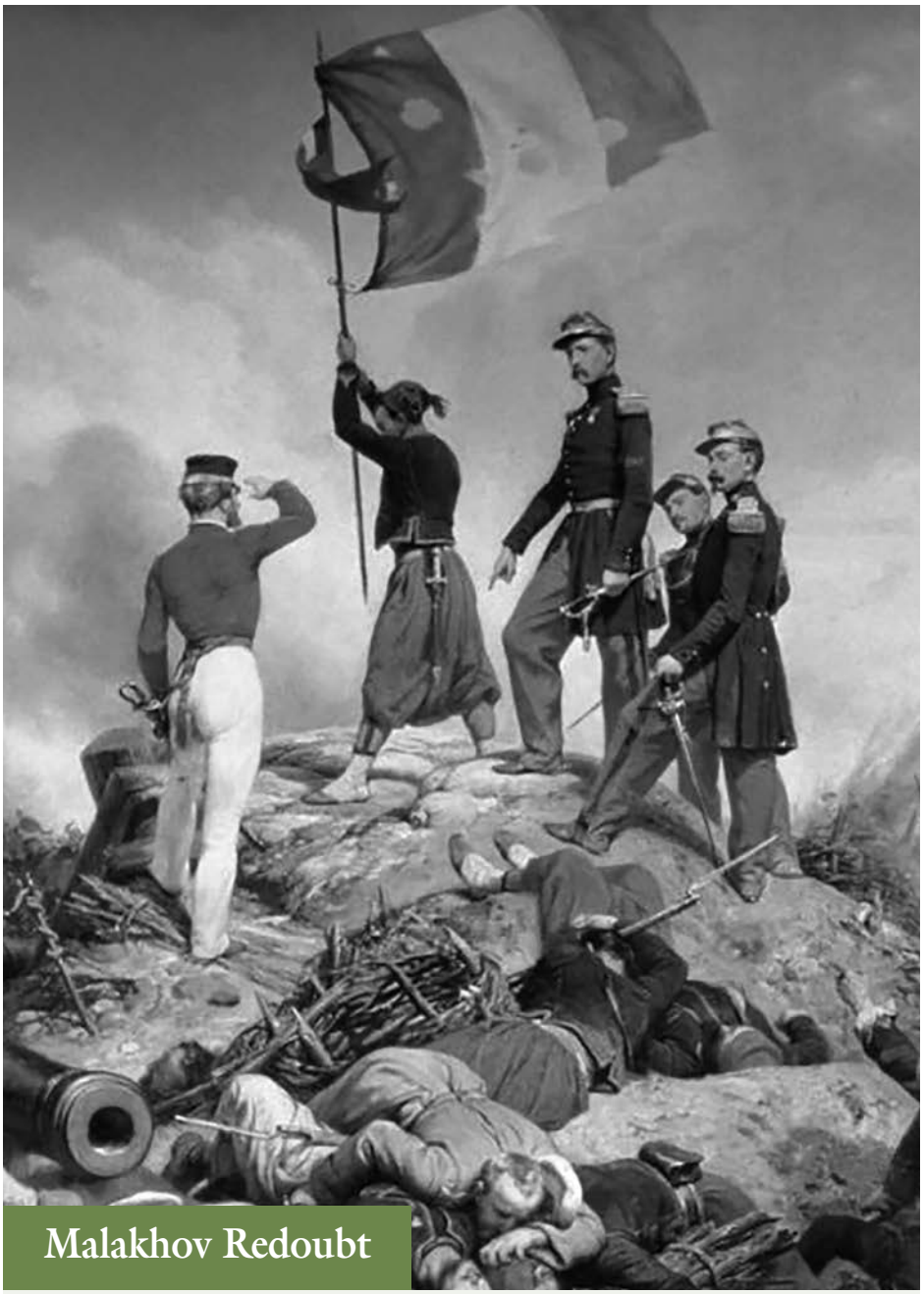
The founders of Marxism longed for the defeat of reactionary tsarism. Marx and Friedrich Engels were passionately interested in the Crimean War and followed military events, although they had to use meager and often false information, relying on British newspapers from the theater of operations, because there were no other sources of factual information about the war in 1853-1856.

It was on the eve of the Crimean War and during it that the founders of the Communist doctrine wrote their most Russophobic articles. Marx and Engels strenuously promoted the Crimean War as the "holy revenge of progressive" Europe against "barbarian" Russia, which crushed the European anti-monarchist revolution. Marx proclaimed: "Slavic barbarians are natural counter-revolutionaries [and the] special enemies of democracy." Engels echoed Marx:

> A ruthless struggle is not necessary for life, but for death against the traitorous, treacherous Slavs in relation to the revolution. … [This is a] war of extermination and unbridled terror. … Bloody revenge will repay the Slavic barbarians with a general war. … Yes, the coming world war will wipe out not only reactionary classes and dynasties, but also entire reactionary peoples.

In fact, the Crimean War was a small prototype of the future World War I, in which the elites in the West united the most diverse forces and peoples against Orthodox Russia and tried to crush it through internal agitation.

None of this was about the keys to the Bethlehem temple, but only the economic interests of the French bourgeoisie on the Levant, demanding to save Turkey from death, and the personal dynastic benefits of Napoleon



Malakhov Redoubt

"The Taking of Malakhov Redoubt," a painting by Horace Vernet. French zouave Eugene Libaut is said to have raised the French flag on the top of the Russian redoubt. At left, a British officer salutes the French Tricolore. The Battle of Malakhov resulted in the fall of Sevastopol on September 9, 1855, bringing the 11-month siege to an end. Hailed as a great victory by the Western press barons, desperate for good news to report to English and French citizens, in fact the Russians had fought the Allied forces—who had nearly four times as many men arrayed against them—to a tactical draw. Despite the news reports, there was no "fall" of Sevastopol because the Russian troops simply moved from the southern to the northern part of the city to prepare for further defense. So, despite all efforts, the coalition achieved virtually nothing.

The Siege of Sevastopol

An artist's depiction of the interior of Sevastopol during the siege by the British-led Allied coalition. Both sides lost huge numbers of men through disease as much as combat. As far as Allied strategy goes, the siege was ill-conceived. While the Western press was fed a diet of false news about the Allied "victory," veterans returning from the siege knew better.

III, concerned with the possibility of glory for himself through alliance with Vienna. The ultimate "failure" of tsarist Russia in this difficult war, Marx and Engels thought, was to consolidate Bonaparte on the throne and to strengthen capitalist reaction in England. Alexander Herzen, who lived in London, saw the possibility of military defeat as the catalyst for radical change in Russia. The entire leftist European establishment saw it this way.

In Parliament, Tories wanted a full audit of how the government was prosecuting the war, something Marx and the left condemned since it might hamper the war effort. They accused the government of lying about the number of casualties, especially at Balaclava. After the January 1855 no-confidence vote, Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston became prime minister, who then took a very anti-Russian stance, including fomenting dissent and unrest in Russia herself. Sweden and Prussia were willing to join Britain and France, meaning Russia was completely isolated. (Gorizontov, 2012)

The Crimean War is driven by British propaganda even today. *Wikipedia*, where most people go for information (like it or not), says:

> For much of Nicholas's reign, Russia was seen as a major military power, with considerable strength. At last, the Crimean War at the end of his reign demonstrated to the world what no one had previously realized: Russia was militarily weak, technologically backward and administratively incompetent.

This is false, but it's typical of the prejudice against Russia stoked by the British during the war. (Markovits, 2009) It is said, for example, that the Russian army used archaic rifles that had very limited range. (Gooch, 1956) This is also false. Only the English army was armed with a rifle of the Minnier model, the standard of the day. In contrast, only the French rangers and some of the African battalions were armed with rifles (that is, with a barrel that spun the bullet upon exit), the rest of the infantry had simple piston muskets. Russia and Prussia were the same in this regard, using only one battalion per regiment armed with rifles, with the rest having muskets. Military technology exploded in the middle of the 19th century, but rearming infantry with newer weapons was extremely expensive. Only England, the richest state in the world, could easily afford to do that. (Myatt, 1979)

Commanders in Europe before the Crimean War doubted the expediency of arming all infantry with rifles. The consensus was that sacrificing the faster firing rate of the muskets for the long range and improved accuracy of the rifle wasn't worth it, since aiming over long distances was tricky, and high-quality training of masses of infantry was impractical. The rifle took 60 seconds to get a shot off,

since the projectiles had to be rammed into the barrel. Smoothbores fired four times per 60 seconds, which made them the choice of the majority of commanders on both sides. Russia didn't lag behind other nations in small arms, and the quality of weapons fully corresponded to the average level of the leading European powers, they merely stressed rapid fire over a small bump in accuracy.

A quarter of the British and two-thirds of the French in the Crimea were armed with smoothbore weapons. Russia during the war gave its army substantially more rifles than the Allies because Russia's Tula weapons plant was the most powerful in Eurasia and, even under Alexander I (Nicholas I's predecessor), it switched to functional interchangeability in production design. In addition, the machines used to manufacture weapons were powered by steam engines, one of the first in Europe.

If Russia lagged behind Europe in this sense, then casualty rates compared with shots fired would prove it. This isn't the case. The Allies near Sevastopol used up more than 28 million bullets, killing and injuring 85,000 in total. Russian infantry fired 16.5 million bullets, inflicting comparable casualties on the enemy. Hence, the "technical backwardness" myth is patently false.

Toward the end of the reign of Nicholas I, the economic situation changed dramatically. In the Russian Empire, a technically advanced and competitive light industry began to form in the country. Textile and sugar industries developed rapidly and the production of metal products, clothes, wooden items, glassware, porcelain, as well as leather and other products developed with Russian-made machines. Paved roads were built intensively. Of the 7,700 miles of highways built in Russia by 1893, 5,300 miles (about 70%) were built between 1825-1860. The construction of railways began and about 700 miles of tracks were laid.

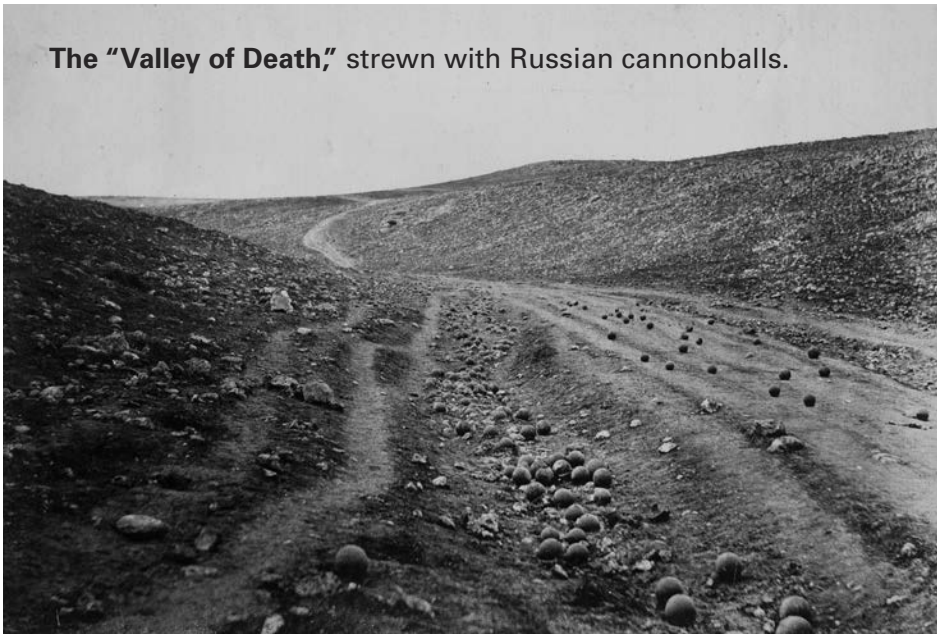
According to S.G. Strumilin, it was during the reign of Nicholas I that an industrial revolution took place, similar to what began in England in the second half of the 18th century. As a result of the intensive introduction of machines, labor productivity increased sharply. From 1825 to 1863, the annual output of Russian industry per worker increased by 300%. From 1819 to 1859, the output of cotton products in Russia increased almost 30 times, and the volume of engineering products from 1830 to 1860 increased 33 times. (Johnson, 2001)

It was Nicholas I who started the process of emancipating the serfs. Under his reign, the state peasantry, the largest part of the Russian people, acquired civil rights, self-government, economic freedoms and increased prosperity. Sovereign peasants were protected from the capriciousness of the landlords and quickly moved to acquire the same civil and economic rights as state peasants. This caused a boom in light industry. (Johnson, 2001) In 1832, educated citizens of all classes and ranks were exempted from the poll tax and corporal punishment.

The Crimean War was the start of the modern British obsession with destroying Russia at all costs. Her statesmen and academics have blackened Russia's name, shamelessly lied about her and harbored all manner of revolutionaries within their borders. (Strachan, 1978)

Crimea is where the "black legends" about Russia's lack of civilization began. It remains a part of the construction and invention of Western foreign policy analysts. Crimea was both a confrontation of Westernism and Orientalism, so to speak, as well as that of liberalism versus nationalism (in the form of protectionism).

As the English newspapers wrote: "The most magnificent fleet that has ever appeared in the sea not only didn't push the war forward, but returned without winning a single victory, without trophies, with officers who lost heart and were deceived in the hope of gaining fame, with sailors dissatisfied by the fact that they didn't acquire any war booty." The Western coalition didn't even succeed in hindering Russia's sea trade in the Baltic, and the British themselves continued to buy Russian goods in Prussian markets. Crimea established the sea-land dichotomy in modern times. The Allies, given the men and money sunk into their cause, emerged from the Crimean War with a draw at best. Unfortunately, in regard to the Crimean War, the reality has become what the establishment says, not what actually happened on the ground. (Kozelsky, 2012)



The "Valley of Death," strewn with Russian cannonballs.

Adm. Pavel Nakhimov

Above, the bronze statue of Russian Adm. Pavel Nakhimov, dedicated in 1959 at Sevastopol. Nakhimov crushed the Turkish fleet at Sinope and was in charge of the sea and land defenses of Sevastopol during the siege by the Allies in the Crimean War. He was killed by a sniper while inspecting the forward defense positions on Malakhov Hill and died two days later. He was later interred inside St. Vladimir's Cathedral in Sevastopol along with other fallen heroes of the Crimean War including Vice Adm. Vladimir Kornilov and Rear Adm. Vladimir Istomin.

WAR AIMS UNFULFILLED

No side in a war can be considered victorious if its war aims aren't met. What were these aims? The British sought to detach the Aland Islands, Finland, the Baltic Region, Crimea and the Caucasus from Russia. In addition, the Kingdom of Poland was to be restored. And, in the Caucasus, an independent state of Cherkessia would be created as a Turkish vassal. The Danubian Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were to go to Austria. This plan was pushed by Lord Palmerston himself, but the French emperor rejected it. (Kingsley, 1963) Still, he said to one of the Russian diplomats:

> I intend to make every effort to prevent the spread of your influence and make you return to Asia, where you came from. Russia is not a European country; it should not be and will not be such if France does not forget about the role that it should play in European history. … It is worth loosening your ties with Europe, and you will begin to move eastward in order to again turn into an Asian country. It will not be difficult to deprive you of Finland, the Baltic states, Poland and Crimea. (Troubetzkoy, 2006)

Little has changed today. These "states" existed as clients of the great powers to control Russia. The ideas of Palmerston and Napoleon III were realized but had their origin almost 150 years earlier. (Kingsley, 1963) Imagine if Russia entered World War I with the Baltic states in German hands, Austria-Hungary had a bridgehead in Romania and Turkish garrisons were stationed in the Crimea. This was the point of the war and, had it succeeded, Russia would've been in grave future danger. The Allies failed to achieve all these goals.

On what grounds is this a victory for the Allies? In the Paris Peace Treaty, Turkey and Europe imposed their conditions on Russia: the ban on having a navy and bases on the Black Sea, the renunciation of the protectorate over Moldova, Wallachia and Serbia, the return of Kars to Turkey in exchange for Sevastopol and the transfer of Southern Bessarabia to the Moldavian principality.

This was an ideologic war in which Muslims and Western Christians united again against Orthodox Christianity, exactly 400 years after the crushing of Byzantium. But it represents even more deeply the confrontation between Europe and Russia. Nevertheless, Russia did not suffer serious territorial losses in the Crimean War. And, thanks to the mass heroism of the defenders of Sevastopol, the war aroused Russian self-awareness even in the upper social layers and dealt another and no less tangible blow to Westernism than the invasion of Napoleon. (Markovits, 2009)

Sevastopol is of extreme importance in the history of Russia. The Apostle Andrew visited there, and it is where saints Cyril and Methodius preached the gospel. It was there that St. Vladimir was baptized. When this cradle of Russian Christianity was taken away by the Tatars, who established a center for the trade in Slavic slaves in Crimea, Russian soldiers shed much blood to return it to Russia, albeit after several centuries.

The Paris Congress (March 13-18, 1856) ended with a peace deal among Russia, France, Great Britain, Turkey, Sardinia, Austria and Prussia. England, which initially didn't want such a speedy peace at all, openly sought to weaken Russia in the Black Sea and the Caucasus and insisted on the demilitarization of the Aland Islands. With the support of the Austrians, the British even demanded the complete destruction of Russian fortifications along the Black Sea coast. However, thanks to the support of Napoleon III, the Russian delegation rejected these conditions. Once the shooting stopped, "the Allies" went back to being opponents again.

Austria demanded the exclusion of all Bessarabia from Russia and counted on the annexation of the Danube Principalities as its possessions.

The former allies, however, did not support the Austrians, who left Congress having received no payment for their ultimatum of December 2, 1855, which forever ruined relations with Russia.

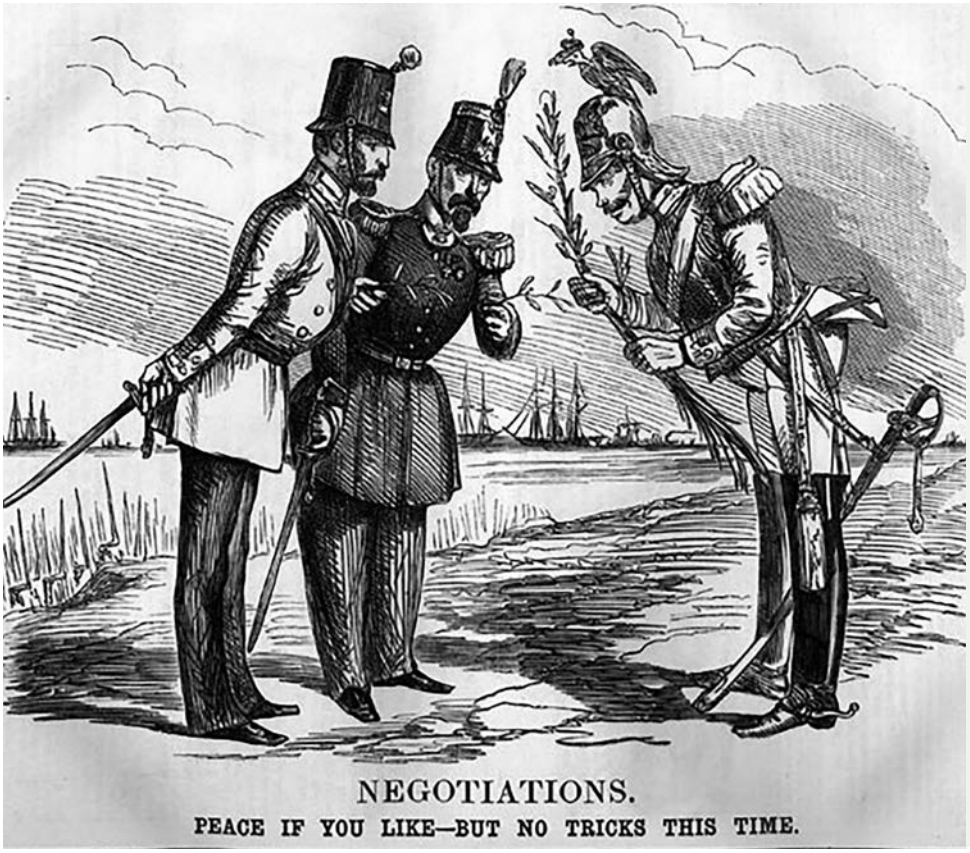
Nevertheless, Russia returned the Kars fortress to Turkey, ceded to the Moldavian Principality the mouth of the Danube and part of Southern Bessarabia, which pushed the Russian border away from the Danube River. The autonomy of Serbia and the Danube Principalities was confirmed. This shook Russia's influence in the Balkans, where the protection of Christians was taken from Russia and replaced by collective guarantees by peoples that were slowly abandoning Christianity entirely.

On the results of the peace treaty, Dmitry Zykin wrote in 2014:

> The results of the war have little effect on the alignment of international forces. It was decided to make the Danube an international waterway and declare the Black Sea neutral. But Sevastopol had to be returned to the Russians. Russia, which previously held dominant positions in Central Europe, lost its former influence, but just for a few years. The Turkish Empire was saved, and also only temporarily. The alliance of England and France did not achieve its goals. The problem of the Holy Land, which had to be solved, was not even mentioned in the peace treaty. And the Russian tsar annulled the treaty 14 years later.

The most difficult condition in the Paris talks was the declaration of the Black Sea as neutral; Russia and Turkey could neither keep a navy there nor build coastal defenses. The neutralization of the Black Sea posed a constant threat to the security of the southern coast of Russia. In the event of a new war, with the consent of the sultan, the Western powers could freely enter the region. (Pearce, 2011)

By 1870-1871, thanks to the policies of Prince Alexander Gorchakov, Russia managed to regain her rights in the Black Sea. The victorious war of 1877-1878 with Turkey, and the San Stefano Peace Treaty that concluded it strengthened Russian influence in the Balkans. However, at the 1878 Berlin Congress, England, Austria-Hungary



One of the major reasons cited by the French and Russians for the Crimean War was their concern for the fate of Roman Catholics and Orthodox Christians under Ottoman rule. The war ended with the Treaty of Paris, signed on March 30, 1856, which made no mention of the protection of Christian holy places in the Ottoman Empire. In fact, the British and French were in the war to weaken Russia. In this cartoon, published in the British magazine *Punch* in January 1856, Tsar Alexander II is shown offering an olive branch to French and British military commanders. Ironically, the caption reads, "Negotiations: But this time no tricks."

and Germany tried to minimize the results of the Russian victory. Still, because of the subsequent war with Turkey, the results of the Crimean War were canceled in most senses. All that bloodshed was for nothing. ❖

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A Snowball Riot

The Aims of the Negotiations—Polemic Against Prussia

By Karl Marx

Die Neue Oder-Zeitung, No. 43, January 26, 1855

The Western powers have declared that negotiations at Vienna must not for one moment interrupt their military operations. What *immediate military advantage* could Russia therefore gain by sham negotiations? This question, raised by the *Sun*, permits of a very positive answer. The sixth and part of the fifth (Russian) army corps formed the original garrison of the Crimea. The fourth corps arrived a few days before the battle of Balaklava; at this moment, the third corps is in the peninsula; the eighth division arrived at Bakshiserai on December 18, and the seventh and eighth divisions, together with the first division of Dragoons and about 240 cannon, and four Cossack regiments are drawn up at Perekop. The Light Cavalry division, part of the third army corps, has been thrown out towards Eupatoria, which it is observing. Thus, about half of the *active* Russian army (not counting reserves) is either in the Crimea or in garrison at Odessa, Kherson and Nikolayev, and sections of the second corps (Panyutin) are to march up to support them. It cannot, of course, be determined how great is the actual strength of these 12 infantry and six cavalry divisions following on the losses of an unsuccessful campaign and enormous marches, since we do not know whether the losses have been made good by fresh reinforcements. But, in any case, they must number at least 100,000 troops fit for active service, not counting the soldiers, marines and sailors there may be at Sevastopol.

This great troop concentration in the Crimea, which absorbs at least a quarter of the entire Russian striking force, shows how important it is for Tsar Nicholas to involve Austria in renewed negotiations until the gaps in his Volhynian and Podolian armies, caused by the latest movements, have again been filled.

On the eve of the regular parliamentary session, the publication of the latest Prussian, Austrian and French dispatches is being exploited just as the treaty of December 2 had been on the eve of special parliamentary session. It is very convenient for pro-government newspapers to reply to attacks on the English conduct of the war by attacks on Prussian diplomacy. The *Globe* and *The Morning Chronicle*, the two papers with the strongest pro-government bias, adopt the most violent tone in the polemic against Prussia.

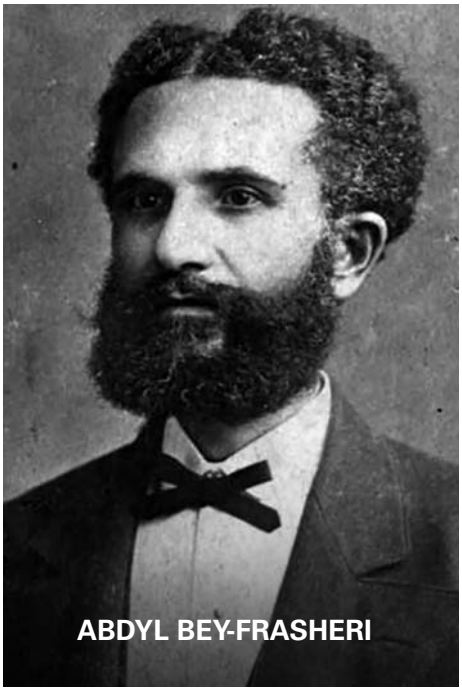
A snowball riot which took place here last Sunday supplies new proof of how the importunate presumption of the ecclesiastical party and the Bill for the stricter observance of Sunday it smuggled through Parliament have only provoked the English people to hold somewhat rough, high-spirited and facetious demonstrations. Last Sunday, during morning service, a crowd of about 1,500 people assembled in Trafalgar Square near St. Martin's in-the-Field, where they amused themselves by bombarding buses, cabs and pedestrians with snowballs. Because of the noise outside the church doors, the service had to be discontinued. As soon as the police intervened, they became the main object of attack and, within a few minutes, some constables were unable to look either left or right because of the piles of snow which had collected on their shoulders, helmets etc. Soldiers who wanted to return to their barracks from church were definitely forced to retreat, and their English phlegm was put to a severe test. About 100 special constables had to be sent to the scene of battle. Eventually the police made use of their truncheons, and fierce fighting ensued. Four ringleaders were captured and dragged to the police station in spite of several attempts in Chandos Street and Russell Street to free them from the arm of the law. Yesterday these gentlemen appeared before the police magistrate at Bow Street. The churchwardens of St. Martin's appeared also, to give evidence against them. Each hero was sentenced to 40 shillings, or 14 days' imprisonment, and here end the records of the snowball riot. At any rate it has served to refute the Prince de Ligne who, at the time of the revolt in the Netherlands against Joseph II, refused his assistance because it was winter, snow and insurrection being mutually exclusive. ❖

The Ottoman Debacle and the Invention of 'Albania'

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

By the end of the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire became a semi-colony of the great Western powers. Turkey was one of the most backward societies in Europe and its finances came under Western control. Unlike Russia or Serbia, the peasantry in Turkey bore the full brunt of the tax burden, paying tax-farmers and moneylenders about 30-40% of their crop. Most large-scale agriculture was controlled by Western capital. It soon reached the point that Istanbul and a number of other major coastal cities received grain and flour from abroad since Britain exported almost the entire plantation crop. Foreign capital had a monopoly on the production and export of Turkish tobacco, controlling entire rural areas. Foreign capital acted as the organizer of production and focused on the semi-feudal dependence of peasants as extremely cheap labor.

The industrial drive during the reigns of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909) and Mehmed V (1909-1918), in spite of the enormous natural wealth in the empire, was pitiful. Extractive industries captured by foreign companies, mainly British and French, became Turkey's role in the international division of labor. Hence, the dependent peasantry was exploited so that foreign businessmen could reap huge profits that never benefited the Turkish treasury. Almost no steel or other metal was produced, making Turkey a raw materials exporting, semi-colony of the West.



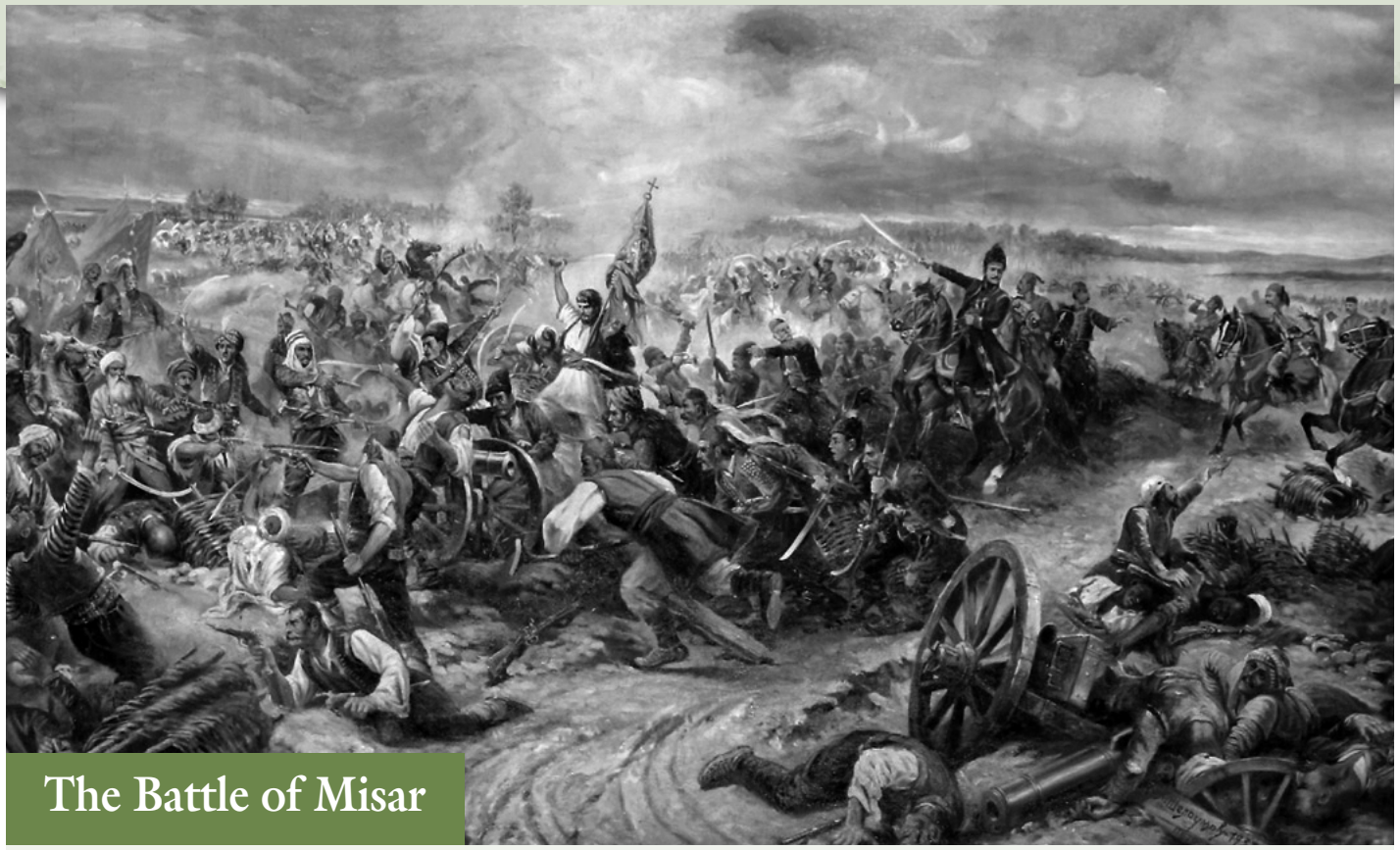
ABDYL BEY-FRASHERI

In 1881, the administration of the Ottoman Public Debt was created by the Western powers to take all productive capital out of the empire in exchange for a debt reduction. The "Administration" included representatives from Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Bank and local creditors. By 1908, foreigners began to fully control the finances of the empire. Foreign banks controlled all financial decisions, and even replaced the Ottoman Ministry of Finance.

The rule of the Western "court camarilla" was based on the corruption of bureaucrats and unlimited arbitrariness of officials, including the religious elites. Everywhere reigned embezzlement, capriciousness and corruption. All the officials, from the highest officials to the smallest local managers, used their position to enrich themselves.

Hamid II used a policy of "divide and conquer" to mobilize Islam against Christians in the empire and sponsored the "Pan-Islamic" ideology that was to keep the state together. Largely a colony of Britain and France, this movement shifted to Germany, which soon took control of the empire's armed forces. The Turkish government tried to use Germany to strengthen the army and its suffering economy as well as to break the monopoly of the entente over her resources. Germany needed the resources of the Ottoman Empire to put pressure on Britain and Russia.

This is the "Ottoman" state that the "Albanian" national movement sought independence from. "Albania" was the *post facto* name given to Islamic landlords seeking to protect themselves from the rage of Christian peasants. It was not an ethnic identity and was never meant to be. The point



The Battle of Misar

The Battle of Misar, shown above, fought from August 12-15, 1805, pitted Serbian freedom fighters and forces of the Ottoman Empire and Bosnia.The battle was part of what is called the First Serbian Uprising. The battle ended in a major victory for the Christian forces and the death of the Bosnian leader and the retreat of the Ottoman army. It was not until 1817 that Serbia, with the help of Russia, would gain its autonomy from the Ottomans. For decades, France, England and the Ottoman Empire worked to suppress Christian nationalism in the Balkans, even going so far as to, in 1913, partition lands between Greece, Serbia and Montenegro to create "Albania," an ostensibly Muslim state along the Adriatic Sea that the Western powers—always seeking to thwart Russian influence—knew would forever torment Eastern Orthodox Christians.

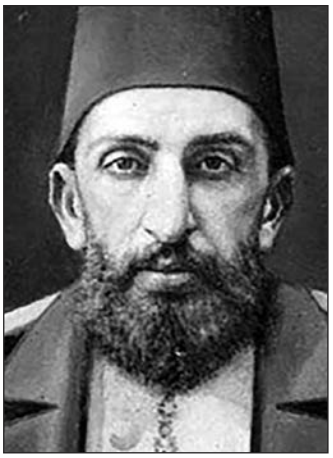
is that there was no "Ottoman Empire" any longer. It was entirely under the control of England and then Germany.

After the First Balkan War, both Bulgaria and Romania were encouraged to pick any pretext to invade Serbia. Vienna went so far as to invent the "Albanian nation" which, coincidentally, cut Serbia off from Montenegro. The scattered tribes of the mountainous regions of the southwestern Balkans declared some sort of Albanian confederation in 1912. Mostly Islamic, these groups feared the reprisals from the long-suffering Orthodox peoples of the area. Pretending to be suddenly anti-Turkish and demanding independence was a means to protect themselves as well as make themselves useful to the West. For the isolated and alienated urban elite, the Montenegrin mountaineers were a source of both admiration and fear. Serbian Montenegro used her difficult terrain to keep her population of 500,000 independent under nearly all circumstances.

It is extremely rare to find an authority that does not admit the purely opportunistic creation of this "Albanian" nation.

One of Serbia's primary war aims was to gain an Adriatic port, preferably Durres. Austria-Hungary and Italy opposed giving Serbia an outlet to the Adriatic, which they feared would become a Russian port. They instead supported the creation of an autonomous Albania. (Zickel and Iwaskiw, 1994)

Having no notion of an "Albania," the crafters of the Treaty of San Stefano, the peace that led to the creation of independent states on the ruins of the Turkish imperium, took that land and divided it among the victors, especially Bulgaria and Serbia. A generation earlier, a group of disaffected Islamic landlords created the "Prizren League" and claimed autonomous status from Turkey. This was eventually called "Albania" by others later on. This was chaired by a French-based landlord, Abdyl bey-Frasheri.



ABDUL HAMID II

MEHMED V

BENJAMIN KALLAY

OTTO VON BISMARCK

The Prizren League was established at a meeting of 47 Ottoman *beys*, or landed oligarchs, to protect their money and serfs. The initial ideology of the league was presented in what is known as the *Kararname*, a Turkish legal decree. With this document, Albanian leaders emphasized their intention to preserve and maintain the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans by supporting the Porte, and "to struggle in arms to defend the wholeness of the territories of Albania." This was a later conception. The "rights of the Albanian nation" were nothing more than an oligarchy afraid the Serbs would deprive them of their serfs. The concept of "Albania" simply refereed to the desire to maintain an Ottoman state in the Balkans. Eventually, realizing this was impossible, "Albania" then became a claim to independence in order to mount a defense against vengeful Slavs and their own employees.

The *Kararname* never even mentioned independence or autonomy, only the creation of a Balkan Islamic unit called "Albania." This was also the position of Otto von Bismarck, who called "Albania" only a "geographic idea" and certainly not a nation. No one took "Albania" seriously as an ethnic group. That claim existed solely to give some legal foundation to stop the loss of territory to Orthodox Slavs. The Great Powers saw the league as a way to extend Ottoman power against the Slavs, even while fomenting war against an "Ottoman" state that wasn't Ottoman anymore. In the process, the Great Powers ordered Turkey to use military force to place the league under control. This had the intended consequence of giving Turkish armies another excuse to remain in the Balkans.

Disaffected by the failure of the country that created them, the Islamic oligarchy had no choice but to demand autonomy from the failing Ottoman state. Nevertheless, they received some financing and weapons from Turkey as a rear-guard action to preserve their influence. Albania made no claim to ethnic unity whatsoever. It wasn't a nation in even a rudimentary sense of the term. Most of the delegates to the league were under the impression that the name of the group was the "League of Real Muslims." Others were convinced it was purely an economic organization of local landlords fearful of armed peasants. (Gawrych, 2006) While Frasheri wanted the group at one point to be called the Central Committee for Defending Albanian Rights, everyone involved just called it the "Istanbul Committee."

At most, Albania was used by locals to refer to those regions that had an Islamic majority but, again, this was never in reference to an ethnic identity or a nation. None was offered and none existed until both the British and Austrians realized it was usable. There was no separate alphabet or language and no "Albanian" schools, something all other ethnic groups established at the time.

Suspiciously, the Prizren League followed British directives on every major and minor issue of foreign policy. Standing against Russian influence and against the independence of the Slavs and Romanians, they had some—albeit limited—use for the Western powers. Once the Russian empire had pushed the tottering Turkish state almost over the precipice, the Western powers scrambled to find a suitable substitute.

The West had a choice: Either local groups would be called "nations," or the Ottoman state would have to be saved at all costs. "Albania" was part of the former option but, soon, the latter was chosen. The latter option was chosen by the British and, during the war, Germany. At different times, they both took over the Ottoman Empire and the country was run directly by the West. (Vickers, 32-33) Since Albania was a part of a policy option that was soon abandoned, it ended up as a strange curiosity. Without any architectural evidence that they are anything other than the descendants of those Serbs or Greeks forced to convert to Islam, "Albania" exists solely to frustrate Serbian and hence Russo-Bulgarian aims in the early 20th-century Balkans.

"Albania" was to Vienna in 1912 really the creation of a local alliance to destroy Serbia once and for all.

Making this farce more comical, the governor of Bosnia, Benjamin Kallay, invented yet another nation, that of "Bosnia." Kallay's life and policies read like a character from Nikolai Gogol. Bureaucratic, petty and the worst example of a mindless "company man," Kallay proved the comparison correct by banning his own book on Serbia which was considered favorable to Serbian aspirations.

Austria's possession of Bosnia derived from the earlier Treaty of Berlin and was designed to permit the empire to neutralize the nationalist movement among Bosnian Serbs. Typical for those within the bizarre melange of the Austrian Empire, Croatia then approached Vienna, demanding greater autonomy in exchange for war with Serbia. Vienna then began arming Croats and Muslims in Bosnia. This would all be a bizarre commentary on the decline of empires had it not led to the mass dysgenic slaughter of the best European men.

After the Balkan Wars, the Treaty of Bucharest of 1913 led to a prostrate Serbia that was easily bullied by Vienna. Petrograd, despite the wishes of Tsar Nicholas II, Rasputin and much of the church, was forced to order a partial mobilization. Viennese threats against Belgrade, seemingly without rationale, were halfheartedly echoed by Berlin.

Islamic irregulars in both Kosovo and parts of Bosnia were unleashed by a desperate Turkey to destroy Serbian independence groups, whether real or imagined. These same kinds of groups, a century later, declared for Adolf Hitler as Serbia announced its allegiance to the Allies in 1941. (Pavlowitch, 2002: 146-147) Two SS divisions were made from these Islamic groups with Serbia as their target. Then, these very same kinds of Muslim groups also fought Serbs in Bosnia and Kosovo in the 1990s. (Pavlowitch, 2002: 209ff)

This is because these Muslims were a bizarre pathogen to European society. They were created by the Turkish empire but, once that empire

THE BOILING POINT.

This cartoon shows figures representing Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Britain trying to keep the lid on the simmering cauldron of imperialist and nationalist tensions in the Balkans to prevent a widespread European war. Over the decades, Russia came to the aid of Orthodox Christian nationalists against the Ottoman Empire in the Greek War of Independence (1827), the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-1829, the Crimean War and Alexander II's Turkish War of 1877-1878. The Balkan War of 1912 saw a Christian alliance of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Russia and Italian volunteers defeat the Turks. The Second Balkan War saw Bulgaria battling its fellow Balkan nations, with the Ottomans trying to jump back into the fray to regain lands it lost in the First Balkan War. One of the byproducts of the war was the creation of Albania, which both Italy and France hoped to control in the future due to its strategic position. Basically, for the Balkan nations, World War I was simply a continuation of the Balkan Wars.

was gone, had no purpose. It is not so much that Islam suddenly had a hankering to become National Socialist but, rather, that in joining the Third Reich, they were then empowered to continue their age-old war against Serbian nationalists. It's an odd wrinkle in history that Slavic units declaring for the Third Reich were distrusted by Heinrich Himmler and Alfred Rosenberg and always kept out of serious action. On the other hand, Islamic groups were readily accepted with open arms by their Aryan guardians.

"Albania" is just one of the absurdities of Western involvement in the Balkans and the Levant. The Western powers would use all means fair and foul to keep Russia from having any influence in Europe. This was done even at great cost to themselves. In the realm of international politics, Islam is merely another means by which London can control the great "Russo-Mongol savage."

The Western invention of "Albania" to control Serbia is one example of this policy. M. Vickers, one of the main authorities on Albanian history, writes this:

> The [Albanian] national idea still had to compete with tribal particularism. Christian Albanians were united primarily by their intense mistrust and dislike of Ottoman rule. The predominantly Muslim Kosovars were conservative by nature, and identified themselves religiously with the Ottomans. The southern Orthodox Christians, for their part, were heavily influenced by Greece, many of their notables desiring union with Greece. (Vickers, 43)

The only conclusion from this is that there is no "Albanian" national idea and hence no nation by that name. This "nation," we are told, is a composite of the "conservative Islamic" principle supporting the Porte, but the Orthodox who hated the Porte mostly wanted union with Greece. There is a smattering of Catholics looking west, apparently, as well. This is the "Albanian nation." No other nation in existence has such an ahistorical beginning so obviously and blatantly connected to Great Power interests.

CONCLUSION

When Islam swept over the Christian territories of the Near East, North Africa and Central Asia, cutting down all who resisted, they were followed by both Jewish and Venetian oligarchs who then served as well-paid courtiers to the New Order. Jews, as always, made the best Muslims because they had immense wealth and power. Foreign policy was set by them since they controlled all access to credit. Therefore, in this author's opinion, Islam is actually a creation of Judaism and serves the interest of those who serve Jewish interests.

In Europe today, Islam is being used by the ruling class to destroy Christian Orthodoxy in Yugoslavia and southern Russia. After the Ottoman defeat in World War I, Islam was in steep decline. It had few members, was deeply divided and dying a slow death. It was associated with Ottoman backwardness. It needed to be artificially recreated by the West to control Russia and Armenia in the Middle East and Southeast Europe. Modern Islam bears little resemblance to its more ancient origins since it's an artificial creation of imperialism to deal with British and French rivals.

Islam was backed by the Jews in the 8th century and again reinvented by the Great Powers in the early 20th century. Once Israel was founded in 1948, Islam was granted a new lease on life, now having an enemy around which to rally. Islam is thus, in my view, not a religion. It's a political movement and military doctrine to serve the imperial interests of the money powers. ❖

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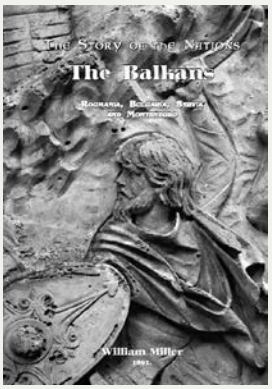

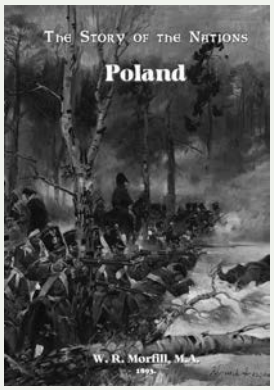

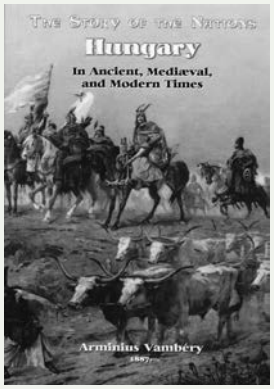

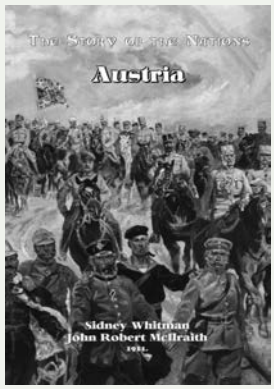

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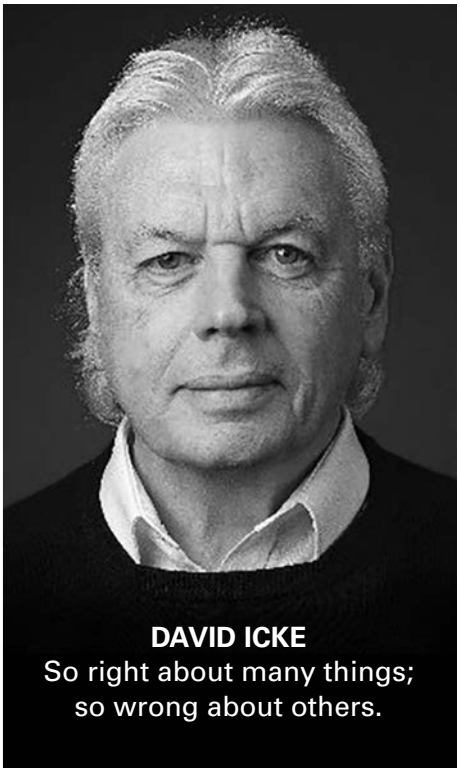
Icke & the Reich

Correcting popular English historian and conspiracy researcher David Icke's oft-repeated misconceptions about the "evils" of National Socialist Germany

By John Wear, J.D.

David Icke is my favorite conspiracy researcher. Icke for the past 30 years has done a phenomenal job of exposing the crimes and corruption of the global cabal that controls our planet. Among other things, Icke has exposed the global-warming/climate-change hoax, the global banking scam which creates debt-money out of thin air, the intentional poisoning of humanity with chemtrails, glyphosates, vaccines, GMO food etc, the threat of 5G and new smart technologies designed to control us, and the over-hyped social control mechanism known as the Covid-19 pandemic. Icke is world famous because of his prophetic and prolific research.

I do take issue, however, with some of Icke's research on National Socialist Germany. This article discusses some of Icke's writings and comments about National Socialist Germany that I think are unfair or inaccurate and need correcting.



DAVID ICKE
So right about many things; so wrong about others.

ALLEGED NAZI LYING

David Icke in his books and videos accuses Adolf Hitler of repeating lies in order to control the German masses. For example, Icke writes in his latest book: "The greatest form of mind control is repetition as the Cult-created Nazis well understood. You repeat a statement or alleged 'fact' until it becomes an 'everyone knows that,' when, in truth, 'everybody' only '*knows*' what they have been told to think they *know*. They don't 'know it'; they have only *downloaded* that perception which is a very different thing."[1]

Icke also writes: "A key component of mass indoctrination is the sheer scale of deceit which the Nazis described in terms of the bigger the lie the more will believe it. Lie a little bit and you may get caught out on the basis that people are open to smaller-scale lies. What most resist are the ginormous super-whoppers pedaled by the Cult."[2] Thus Icke accuses the Nazis of using big lies in order to indoctrinate and control the masses.

In reality, Hitler said in *Mein Kampf* that Jews use big lies in order to control the masses. Hitler wrote:

> By placing responsibility for the loss of [World War I] on the shoulders of Ludendorff they [the Jews] took away the weapon of moral right from the only adversary dangerous enough to be likely to succeed in bringing the betrayers of the Fatherland to Justice. All this was inspired by the principle—which is quite true in itself—that in the big lie there is always a certain force of credibility; because the broad masses of a nation are always more easily corrupted in the deeper strata of their emotional nature than consciously or voluntarily, and thus in the primitive simplicity of their minds they more readily fall victims to the big lie than the small lie, since they themselves often tell small lies in little matters but would be ashamed to resort to large-scale falsehoods. It would

never come into their heads to fabricate colossal untruths, and they would not believe that others could have the impudence to distort the truth so infamously.[3]

Hitler also wrote:

From time immemorial, however, the Jews have known better than any others how falsehood and calumny can be exploited. Is not their very existence founded on one great lie, namely, that they are a religious community, whereas in reality they are a race? And what a race! One of the greatest thinkers that mankind has produced has branded the Jews for all time with a statement which is profoundly and exactly true. He [Schopenhauer] called the Jews "The Great Master of Lies." Those who do not realize the truth of that statement, or do not wish to believe it, will never be able to lend a hand in helping Truth to prevail.[4]

Hitler's statements in *Mein Kampf* were prophetic. Through constant repetition in the Jewish-controlled media, the majority of people believe the big lie that Germany built homicidal gas chambers that were used in a genocidal program of mass extermination. The truth, however, is that Germany did not have any homicidal gas chambers in its camps during World War II, and did not conduct a program of genocide against Jews. Thus, in my opinion, Jews have repeated the big lie of "the Holocaust" to promote their own sectarian interests.[5]

JOSEF MENGELE

Icke writes: "Other Nazi doctors, including 'Angel of Death' Josef Mengele, conducted unimaginably cruel and vicious experiments on live, captive human subjects with the emphasis on children. Writer and researcher Anton Chaitkin wrote that body parts

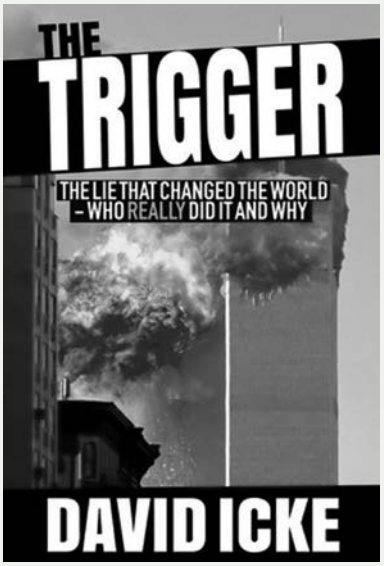
The Real Post-WWII 'Hunger Games'

Popular author David Icke has been right about many things in his career, but he is woefully ignorant about the history of Third Reich Germany, which he likens to a "Hunger Games" society, a reference to the books of American novelist Suzanne Collins, which were made into a popular movie franchise. In her books, the humans of the future live in a dystopian world in which citizens are divided by caste and suffer from food shortages, while an elite rules over them. Icke ignores the fact that it was before and after Hitler's time as leader that Germans starved, first from the policies of the Weimar Republic and later as a result of the starvation policies of the victorious WWII Allies. Here, Germans in Krefeld gather for a protest on March 31, 1947. They are demanding "coal" and "bread," both of which were in short supply. (Germany had also suffered through one of the coldest winters in a generation, temperatures hitting 22 below zero F.) According to Canadian historian James Bacque, "As soon as the Second World War ended in 1945, Canada and the United States began shipping food to the hundreds of millions of people who were facing starvation as a result of the war. Unprecedented in world history, this massive program fulfilled the highest ideals for which the Western Allies had fought. Their generosity seemed to have no limit. They fed former enemies—Italy and Japan—as well as a new enemy, the Soviet Union. Only Germany was left out."

The Trigger

New book from David Icke

The Lie That Changed the World—Who Really Did It and Why



David Icke predicted in the 1990s the 2008 banking crash, he exposed the "War on Terror," discussed the transhumanist agenda, microchipping, the cashless society and more. Now he is being called "anti-Semitic" though, as you have seen in the accompanying article, he is a fierce critic of Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. Why? In *The Trigger*, Icke takes a look back at the event that shook the world in 2001—the Sept. 1 attacks in New York, Washington and the skies above Pennsylvania. He looks at who was really behind it and why, what has happened in the years following 9/11 and the increasing evidence that shows the official story doesn't stand up to research and what has happened in the world since that day. So why is he being branded an anti-Semite? This 898-page book provides a mountain of solid evidence that Israel had foreknowledge of the events and that the "Satanic" Mossad, as Icke calls the Israeli intelligence group, was a major player in the attacks. Softcover, 898 pages, #898, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. You may also purchase the book online at TBR's bookstore: www.BarnesReview.com.

from victims 'were delivered to [Josef] Mengele … and the other Rockefeller-linked contingent at the Wilhelm Institute'."[6]

Despite Icke's claim that Mengele performed cruel and lethal experiments, almost all of the twins Mengele enrolled in his research at Auschwitz survived the war. In fact, so many twins survived Mengele's research that, in 1984, they helped form an association titled Children of Auschwitz Nazi Deadly Experiment Survivors (CANDLE). [See TBR, November/December 2020 for a full-length article on Mengele by John Wear.—Ed.] This association's name is a misnomer, because if the experiments were deadly, how could there be so many survivors?

Also, if young children unable to work had been immediately selected for gassing at Auschwitz as claimed by "Holocaust" historians, how could so many children at Auschwitz have survived the war?[7]

Revisionist Carlo Mattogno has prepared a long list of children and twins at Auschwitz who survived the camp.[8] Mattogno provides the following reasons why Mengele did not commit his alleged crimes against twins at Auschwitz:

> 1. The archives of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum contain numerous documents signed by Dr. Mengele, but no document attests to Dr. Mengele's presumed crimes. No document shows that Mengele killed even one child, or that a child was ever killed on his order.
>
> 2. All of the surviving paperwork shows that Mengele's research was limited to anthropological and behavioral studies, and did not include any surgical or other intrusive procedures.
>
> 3. The twins enrolled in Mengele's program participated in the program for months on end, with none of them dying while under Mengele's care.[9]

Germar Rudolf writes about other absurd descriptions of Mengele's alleged cruel experiments:

> There is "eyewitness" testimony galore about utterly senseless, cruel experiments allegedly performed by Mengele, like changing eye colors by injecting dye into an eye, transplanting limbs and organs to random places in the body, and other nonsense. While studying hundreds of "survivor" testimonies, I've come across a good share of these insults to the intellect, so insulting, indeed, that I will not waste my time listing them here. [Search] the net, and you'll stumble across these Halloweenish horror stories all over the place. People evidently like to gawk at guts and gore, so the survivors, protected from scrutiny by their aura of sainthood, cater to that need. Interestingly, the alleged victims of these experiments, quite frequently the very witnesses telling these tales, show no signs whatsoever of these cruel procedures. And it goes without saying that there is not the slightest proof for any of it; no documents, no autopsies, no medical examination on survivors proving it. Nothing. It's all a pack of lies, sweet and simple.[10]

Icke writes:

> Mengele and his team of mind and genetic manipulators who experimented and tortured Jews and children in the Nazi concen-

tration camps were behind the creation of the evil-beyond-belief mind control program MK-Ultra, which I mentioned earlier in relation to the Bush family, Dick Cheney, Bill Clinton and the experiences of Cathy O'Brien.[11]

Icke's claim that Mengele was involved in the creation of MK-Ultra is absurd. After escaping from a U.S. prison camp in Bavaria, Mengele spent the next several years working under an assumed name as a farmhand in Germany.

In the summer of 1949, Mengele traveled to Argentina, where scores of Germans had found shelter. Mengele moved to Paraguay in the spring of 1960 and then later to Brazil to escape arrest. With the Israeli secret police, Brazilian police and numerous other Nazi hunters after him, Mengele became one of the most wanted men in the world.[12] Mengele was never in a position to help with the MK-Ultra mind-control program as Icke claims in his books.

HUNGER GAMES SOCIETY

Icke writes that "the Cult" is leading us toward a "Hunger Games Society." Icke's phrase comes from the *Hunger Games* book and movie series that portrays a privileged elite hoarding all the wealth while being protected from the rest of the population by a vicious police/military force. The masses of people are slaves of the elite and are isolated in sectors to prevent their unified response to the elite.[13]

Icke sees similarities between the projected Hunger Games Society and Nazi Germany. Icke writes:

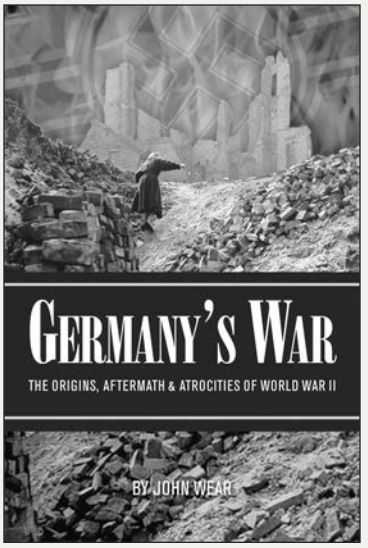
> Scan the world and you can't miss the pieces being put into place ever more quickly. I saw an image of Adolf Hitler at a mass Nazi rally. He stood alone at the front delivering his psychopathy to a massive military presence and beyond them were thousands of people kept in line by that military to ensure whatever Hitler demanded would be done. I had that image flipped upside down and overlaid on the Hunger Games Society structure and they are exactly the same. We are indeed looking at a global version of Nazi Germany with the added control-system of advanced technology and AI.[14]

Icke's comparison of Nazi Germany to a Hunger Games Society is ridiculous. The German economy improved dramatically under Hitler's leadership, with virtually full employment despite a worldwide depression. Germans became the most prosperous people in the world, and Hitler was extremely popular among most of the German people.[15] Hitler needed a strong military presence at his rallies only because Communists and other subversive elements wanted to kill him. As many as 15 assassination attempts were undertaken against Hitler during his time in office.[16]

Hitler's sincerity in helping the German people greatly impressed his primary economic advisor, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who wrote about Hitler in his memoirs: "I had an opportunity of seeing the soul of this man; and I had the impression that the burden of his new responsibilities weighed heavily upon him. … I beheld the outward and visible expression of an inward emotion which was not just 'putting on an act'—it was the real thing."[17]

Hitler even required elite German professors, who were state employees, to help solicit donations to provide the remaining urban poor with food and blankets.[18] The Germany that Hitler built before World War II was obviously not a Hunger Games Society.

Germany did become a Hunger Games Society, however, after World War II. This is when the Western Allies, led by the United States, intentionally starved to death approximately 1 million German prisoners of war. The Allies also expelled approximately 16 million Germans from their homes, resulting in the deaths of approximately 2.1 million Germans. Even worse, the Allies conducted a program of intentional star-



Germany's War

The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 to charge or you may order online at www.BarnesReview.com. Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.

vation against resident Germans, resulting in the additional deaths of approximately 5.7 million of them. The majority of these postwar dead Germans were women, children and very old men. Their deaths have never been honestly reported by the Allies, the German government or most historians.[19]

The German dead do not tell the entire story of the Hunger Games Society inflicted on Germany after the war. Millions of German women who were repeatedly raped had to bear the physical and psychological scars for the rest of their lives. Millions of German expellees who lost all of their land and most of their personal property were never compensated by the Allies. Instead, they had to live in abject poverty after being expelled from their homes. Millions of other Germans had their property stolen or destroyed by Allied soldiers.[20] The Allied postwar treatment of Germany is surely one of the most brutal, criminal and unreported tragedies in history that closely resembles Icke's projected Hunger Games Society.

IBM AND THE "HOLOCAUST"

Icke writes, "IBM was exposed for collaborating with the Nazis and their concentration camps (the Cult has no borders)."[21] The implication of Icke's statement is that IBM was complicit in the so-called Holocaust. I have already fully debunked this claim in a previous article for TBR. [See TBR, March/April 2021 for a full-length exposé of this topic by John Wear.—Ed.] Suffice it to say, Edwin Black, whose Jewish Polish parents both survived the so-called Holocaust,[22] fails to document in his book a German program of genocide against European Jewry. Like most other Holocaust historians, Black assumes the "Holocaust" happened without documenting its existence.

CONCLUSION

Adolf Hitler controlled freedom of speech, authorized a euthanasia program that sanctioned the killing of tens of thousands of mentally ill Germans, and allowed illegal medical experimentation at some German work camps during World War II. These are valid reasons to criticize National Socialist Germany.

However, David Icke in his books and videos frequently refers to National Socialist Germany as history's ultimate evil society toward which our world is rapidly heading. Icke's comparison of Nazi Germany to a Hunger Games Society is especially ridiculous, since Hitler's economic policies transformed Germany into a prosperous nation in which hardly anyone was hungry. It was only after Hitler's tenure and the destruction of Germany during World War II that millions of Germans starved to death.

Icke refers to National Socialist Germany as world history's ultimate evil society.

I will continue to read Icke's books and watch his videos because I think he is an outstanding conspiracy researcher. Hopefully, in the future, Icke will write more objectively about National Socialist Germany, and consider using Stalin's Soviet Union as his example of where our world is heading. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

For the first time in English . . . Leon Degrelle's 1994 book . . .

The Burning Souls
A Poetic Memoir

A must-read addition to your personal library!

Leon Degrelle's ***The Burning Souls*** is now available for the first time in English. Born to a Belgian family in the year 1906, Leon Joseph Marie Ignace Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the militant monarchist, Catholic and anti-Communist *Parti Rexiste*.

Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the *Wehrmacht*-organized Walloon Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Republics. He raised approximately 6,000 volunteers over the course of the war, both for the *Wehrmacht* and, later, for the Waffen-SS. Barely a third of these volunteers would survive. Degrelle and his men were noted for extreme bravery, brutal ferocity in close-quarters fighting and an indomitable spirit of self-sacrifice, with Degrelle himself earning the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves.

After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle made a daring escape from the crumbling Third Reich. He managed to reach Spain, where he was safeguarded by Francisco Franco's government. His native Belgium later sentenced him to death in absentia for collaboration with the Germans.

Degrelle expressed no regrets for joining the war on the side of the Axis Powers, defending both his own actions and those of his superiors and comrades. He lived in Spain until his death of natural causes in 1994, and remained active in anti-Communist and pan-European causes despite several attempts at his extradition, kidnapping and assassination.

The Burning Souls is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry, mostly memoir. In it, he traces his journey from his idyllic childhood to the frozen steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey, but as a great spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely, to be willing to weather all hardships in service of a transcendent ideal, is what is required to overcome the spiritual malaise of our day.

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Select quotes from Leon Degrelle's *The Burning Souls*

"Fire, it has many forms. It rises, lowers, is reborn, starts anew. This book is fire, with the exaltations of fire, the excess of fire. May these pages, the last fleeting fire of what I was, burn for a moment, warm for a moment souls haunted by the passion of giving and believing, believing in spite of everything, in spite of the assurances of the corrupt and the cynics, despite the sad bitter taste that leaves us with the memory of our falls, the awareness of our misery and the immense field of moral ruins of a world that is certain to have no more of salvation, which prides itself on it and which nevertheless must be saved, must more than ever be saved."

* * *

"Boredom is the disease of empty souls and brains."

* * *

"It is often by doing, with maximum nobility, a thousand bothersome little things that you are great."

* * *

"Yet nothing can reach the mind that is master over itself. If the body is humiliated, it is because the will has led him into these whistling snows, to the bottom of these sordid shelters. Yesterday it was lice. Today the cold claws at our skin. We willed it to be so. We do not care that we are scourged by this hostile, ferocious situation. One day, the cruel winds will die off with the return of the leaves to the trees. Our bodies—stretched out in the waters of the rivers, in the Sun and in the winds—will feel life beating more ardently than ever around their bones, strong as metal, under living flesh like the flesh of flowers, hard and clean like marble, but golden, full, vibrant! Having suffered and triumphed, we will open our arms to the Sun."

* * *

"Each time I must say to myself: 'Look! Here you falter.' I thus have the almost daily proof that I can resist a thousand temptations, lead my life with honor only to the extent that a renewed effort masters and restrains, every day, deep within myself, a wild horse, which can never be fully tamed, and which only the whip of the will, wielded unceasingly, can contain."

* * *

"If the watch were relaxed, everything would come undone."

The October Crisis

The Red Revolution in Canada

By Rémi Tremblay

On October 5, 1970, militants from the Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ)—Quebec Liberation Front in English—barged into the Montreal home of British diplomat and trade commissioner James Cross, who would be held captive by them after the abduction. Less than a week later, more terrorists from FLQ kidnapped and then killed Quebec Vice Premier and Minister of Labor Pierre Laporte. What is now known as the October Crisis had just started. That fateful month in Quebec history marked the climax of seven years of Marxist inspired terrorism.

FLQ was founded in 1963 by radical separatists inspired by the anti-colonial movements of the Third World. Despite what many assume, the organization was not monolithic and would experience different phases in its rather short history.

The beginning of the 1960s was marked by great turmoil, not only in the West, but all around the globe. Many countries from the Third World, helped in their endeavors by the Soviet Union, were trying to completely reject colonialism by overthrowing the foreign administrators on their soil. Many among the young separatists of Quebec found inspiration in those foreign "liberation" struggles.

Until then, nationalism in Quebec had been a movement from the right, deeply entangled with the defense of the Catholic Church, French Canadian ethnicity, culture and language. The early pioneers of the independence cause, people such as Paul Bouchard, Fr. Lionel Groulx and Raymond Barbeau, had been known for their sympathies for the authoritarian Latin regimes of Italy's Benito Mussolini, France's Philippe Petain, Portugal's Antonio Salazar and Spain's Francisco Franco. Socially conservative, they envisioned a French Catholic country on the shores of the St. Lawrence River in the land they called Laurentia.

Front de Liberation du Quebec graffiti spraypainted in an alley reads "FLQ yes."

But the 1960s saw the rise of a counterculture in the Occidental world inspired by the romanticizing of figures such as Mao Tse Tung and Ernesto "Che" Guevara. When this fever spread through Quebec's colleges and universities, the result was not to dampen nationalist feelings, but rather to heighten and refocus them in a Marxist fashion. No longer were the best interests of the people the top priority; now it was the strengthening of the state. The national fight for the preservation of the French Canadian people and culture was thus hijacked by the Marxists. The struggle was now being framed as a fight of the French labor classes against the wealthy Anglo-Saxons. Traditional nationalism had been morphed into neo-nationalism with a Bolshevik twist.

In the early 1960s, many organizations professing this new vision emerged. Groups like Socialist Action for the Liberation of Quebec,[1] the Rally for National Independence (RIN)[2] and the Resistance Network[3] began promoting the establishment of a Marxist-inspired socialist country in the province of Quebec.

It is in this loosely knit network that Belgian Marxist Georges Schoeters, 33—who had trained in Algeria with the National Liberation Front in 1958 before being taught the use of explosives in Cuba—met two young radicals, Raymond Villeneuve, 19 and Gabriel Hudon, 21.

One year after France had granted

During the period 1963-1969, the Quebec Liberation Front and its offshoots carried out hundreds of bombings. Above, in the city of Westmount, Quebec, Sgt. Maj. Walter Leja is injured while trying to disarm an FLQ bomb, which were mainly aimed at English-speaking citizens of Montreal. Other targets included McGill University, the Montreal Stock Exchange, Montreal's Club de Reforme and even private homes, including that of Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau. Six people died and dozens were injured in the terror campaign.

independence to Algeria at Evian, Schoeters, who considered himself "an internationalist revolutionary," convinced his two younger friends that Canada's national elections were seriously flawed—skewed in favor of establishment candidates. Violence, he said, was the only way to bring about a revolution in Quebec and establish an independent socialist republic free of the influence of the old guard. Thus was born the Quebec Liberation Front.

Unlike the isolated and random acts of violence and sabotage performed until then by the Resistance Network, the FLQ envisioned violent insurrection to overthrow the government. The tactics of the guerrillas of Cuba, Algeria, Vietnam and Palestine were the blueprints to follow.

The first press release issued by the group asked "students, workers and farmers," in a typical Communist phraseology, to unite against "Anglo-Saxon colonialism."

Thus the would-be revolutionaries started an intensive bombing campaign, the first one in the history of Quebec. Though it did not last long—from April to June 1963—the large number of terrorist attacks led the authorities to believe that they were facing a well-organized, full-scale terrorist organization. Despite its revolutionary aims, the FLQ bomb targets were not chosen because they were vital infrastructure but, rather, because they were symbolic. Targets included ones associated with the Canadian military, federal buildings, postal boxes in uptown Westmount and other targets of no serious strategic importance. Although the terrorists claimed they did not plan on killing or harming anyone, there were two victims in this first wave of attacks. These included a night guard who was killed by a bomb and a military man who lost his arm.

The first wave of FLQ bombings came to a sudden halt when police arrested 23 members, including the three founders, in June 1963.

Beheaded, the movement managed to reorganize in the following months, led by new militants drawn from the far-left separatist network. These included men such as the Spaniard Bernabe Garcia, who had fought in Spain under the anarchist flag. Like Irish revolutionaries of the past, the terrorists designed a political entity distinct from its military wing. Thus the Quebec Liberation Front became the above-ground organization, supported by a military wing, the Quebec Liberation Army (QLA). Still, the final objective remained the establishment of a far-left socialist regime.

Unlike its predecessors led by Schoeters, Villeneuve and Hudon, the

second wave of militants did not want to engage in a merely symbolic revolution by defacing icons of foreign rule. They wanted to launch a full-scale guerrilla war against the Canadian state. The first goal of the QLA was to prepare for a major uprising by stealing and stockpiling funds and weapons while, at the same time, the FLQ would launch a sophisticated propaganda campaign to raise public sympathy for the separatist movement.

In July 1963, a month after the arrests of members of the first FLQ, the successor group was operational and started its activities by conducting the spectacular theft of a large amount of dynamite. A year later, in an even more brazen operation, they would steal military weapons from a heavily guarded Canadian military garrison in Montreal.

With the dynamite stolen in the robbery, they blew up a Queen Victoria statue in Quebec City, firebombed a military building and destroyed a train bridge, thus blocking sea traffic on the St. Lawrence River. In the following months, they continued their terror campaign, funding it with bank holdups and robberies. The second wave of terror, which did not last much longer than the first, came to abrupt halt in the spring of 1964 when federal police finally captured the group's leadership.

It did not take long before new radicals emerged and continued their terror campaign, sometimes without any formal affiliation but using the same methods. Deeply influenced by the Third World revolutions, especially the Tupamaros uprising in Uruguay, they continued to expand their arson and bomb attacks that were now also targeting American corporations. The Quebec revolutionaries were more and more drawn to the international anti-American movement, both abroad and in the United States itself. Alliances were established with violent independence groups in Algeria, Palestine and Cuba.[4]

On July 3, 1963, leftist revolutionaries trying to obtain independence for French-speaking Quebec stole a large quantity of dynamite. The bombers used the dynamite to carry out attacks on targets associated with British colonialism. At about 3 a.m. on the morning of July 12, some of that dynamite was used to blow up a statue of Queen Victoria in Quebec City, which had been standing for 66 years. The blast blew her head nearly 300 feet away. The statue was never returned to its pedestal.

It is during a meeting in Cuba that the FLQ/QLA connected with the American Black Liberation Front, thus proving that the French independence movement no longer had anything to do with the White French nationalists of the past. While those revolutionaries of the past professed their love for their cultural heritage, religion and language, this new movement defined itself mostly by its hatred of anything representing the Western world. Thus, pro-Communist Black terrorists became, in their eyes, legitimate allies in their struggle against the White Anglo-Saxon world.

The leaders behind this ideological shift were Pierre Vallieres and Charles Gagnon, who expressed their ideas in the magazine *Revolution Quebecoise*[5] where they explained that "violence would be necessary to bring about secession and the establishment of a socialist economic system in Quebec."[6] They were in favor of separation solely because of their desire to turn Quebec into a socialist state.

Under their influence, the FLQ became convinced Washington was a greater threat than Ottawa.[7] The rationale was that the oppression was not political or cultural, but economic. More than separation, what mattered to them was a violent revolution and a seizure of power. They dreamed of founding the first socialist nation in North America—and they were even willing to seek Communist China's support.

Most of the actions of the FLQ during that period targeted businesses that were having labor disputes and

War Measures Act Imposed

In this photograph from *The Montreal Star*, Pierre Laporte's body is taken from the trunk of a 1968 Chevrolet near St. Hubert on October 18, 1970. The 1970 kidnapping and ensuing murder of Laporte—which was the culmination of what was to be called the October Crisis—helped solidify public opinion against the revolutionaries who were carrying out bombing attacks in an attempt to terrorize the people and usher in a leftwing Socialist/Communist government. The response by Prime Minster Pierre Trudeau to these attacks by the FLQ was to enact the War Measures Act (WMA), which permitted the suspension of civil liberties and the stationing of army troops on the streets of Montreal. It was the third time Canada had invoked the WMA: The first in World War I, the second in WWII and then during this period of the 1970s.

the striking workers. This strategem worked, but, on July 14, 1966, when a 16-year-old boy died while planting a bomb, the police launched a wave of arrests against leftwing radicals.

Gagnon and Vallieres, who had left Canada to forge an alliance with Black radical Stokely Carmichael, were arrested in the United States in September.

DISSENT GROWS

At that period, the idea of independence was growing in popularity. Liberal Member of Parliament Rene Levesque was becoming more openly attracted to the idea of Quebec independence. The rightwing National Union, led by Daniel Johnson, began using the slogan "Equality or Independence." A year later, Gen. Charles de Gaulle addressed a crowd in front of Montreal City Hall and proclaimed "Vive le Quebec libre" ("Long live free Quebec') that would make international headlines. Independence was leaving the fringes of society and becoming quite mainstream among French Canadians living there.

Not long after, Levesque and a few Liberal MPs founded the Sovereignty Association Movement, that would eventually merge with the rightwing National Rally to form the Parti Quebecois, the political force pushing for independence.

Even though independence was now openly discussed in the public square, many radicals still thought that it could only be achieved through armed struggle. Many of the first wave of militants who had been released from prison were not ready to give up the fight. Jacques Desormeaux rallied many of the leftwingers and launched a new network, distinct from the Gagnon-Vallieres one, both in terms of organization and ideas, as Desormeaux's group was mainly focused on independence, not on a Communist revolution.

The bombs started exploding again in Montreal, the first one marking the beginning of the new year. On January 1, 1967, while Canada started to celebrate its 100th anniversary, the Anglo-American Trust building was defaced. Not long after, the Seven Up factory, where employees were on strike, suffered a similar fate.

But, while the old terror groups were being closely monitored by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), yet another group emerged, more along the Socialist lines of Gagnon and Vallieres. Called the Quebec Workers Liberation Front, its leader was Pierre-Paul Geoffroy. Geoffroy explained that:

> The FLQ realizes that the revolution will not be conducted by one organization, but by the whole people of Quebec. All progressive forces must unite so that the people of Quebec can free themselves from colonialism and build a new society and a "new man" in the sense given by Che Guevara.

Like Antifa of today, the FLQ was able to attract thousands of enthusiastic young people to their cause. Shown are some of the students in attendance at an FLQ rally at the Paul Sauve Sports Arena in Montreal.

Independence could not be achieved with a bourgeois party like the Parti Quebecois, he believed. Only a radical revolutionary organization could lead the people to complete emancipation via armed insurrection.

The group was responsible for approximately 60 bomb attacks between September 1968 and February 1969, the most sensationalized ones being those launched against the Montreal Stock Market and the American consulate. The network was also responsible for a terror attack in Canada's capital city of Ottawa.

Geoffroy was finally arrested and, to avoid giving any names, he plead guilty to all charges, thus receiving 124 life sentences. His refusal to give up his compatriots allowed many of his fellow militants to flee the country. Some left by an underground network organized by the Black Panthers. Some actually managed to highjack a plane and land it in Cuba.

The FLQ was thus once again disrupted. But the year before, an important event had occurred, even though few even realized it; it would mark the beginning of FLQ's last chapter.

In June 1968, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Eliott Trudeau, who had campaigned for Canadian Unity, decided to attend Quebec's national celebrations in Montreal on June 24. For Quebecers, the presence of Trudeau, who was openly opposed to Quebec nationalism, was considered an insult.

As the celebration and parade started, anger began spreading through the crowd as Trudeau arrogantly smirked and waved from his place of honor. It was not long before a full-scale riot erupted. The police, who had anticipated violence, reacted swiftly and charged the crowd. The result was 250 wounded and 292 placed under arrest. During the brawl, Trudeau grinned at the events, according to witnesses, knowing that his brazen behavior was going to be well received across British Canada.

It is in one of the police wagons that two activists, Paul Rose and Jacques Lanctot, met.[8] They had been involved in leftwing causes but also in the earlier separatist struggle, Lanctot having been a member of the first FLQ network. They became friends while in custody and later, after their release, they worked together to resurrect the FLQ yet again.

Inspired by Vallieres, who was still in touch with the militants despite being incarcerated, Lanctot's cell kidnapped British diplomat James Cross on October 5, 1970. The first request of the abductors was the release of FLQ' prisoners and their safe transport to Cuba. On October 8, their manifesto was read on national television at their demand.

Two days later, seeing that the government had not given an answer to Lanctot's demands, Paul Rose's cell kidnapped Pierre Laporte, Quebec's vice premier and minister of labor. Trudeau declared martial law, dispatched troops to strategic locations in the metropolis and started mass arrests of union leaders, separatist activists and socialist sympathizers. He wanted to crush the separatist movement completely by hitting it as hard as he could, and he had no problem temporarily suspending the Canadian constitution.

Less than a week after he had been abducted, Laporte was murdered. Lanctot's cell, realizing that their demands would never be met, especially now that they had murdered a Canadian official, agreed to release Cross if they were granted exile in Cuba. Cross was eventually released, two months after his abduction.

With Laporte's murder, the FLQ had lost any public support it had garnered. Never again would the separatists take up arms. The radical 1960s were coming to an end and the leftwing revolutionaries were starting their long walk through the institutions, realizing that co-opting universities and other institutes of higher education would inevitably achieve their goals better than bloody terror attacks.

From then on, the secessionist movement has tried to achieve independence through the democratic process. This violent phase of the separatist history can been seen as an exception, but it did mark an ideological turning point for Quebec nationalism. In that decade, nationalism shifted from its traditionalist perspective and was coopted. In 2021, independence is still openly discussed, but the two main political parties advocating it—the provincial Parti Quebecois and its federal counterpart, the Bloc Quebecois—defend it from a civic nationalist perspective, as opposed to ethnic nationalism. They stand on the left on most issues. ❖

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ENDNOTES:

1 *l'Action socialiste pour l'independance du Quebec*.

2 *Rassemblement pour l'independance nationale*.

3 R*eseau de Resistance*.

4 Fournier, Louis, *FLQ: History of an Underground Movement*, Editions in French and English, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, 1982, p. 93.

5 "Quebec Revolution."

6 Chapdelaine, Raphael. "The Concept of Revolution in the Independence Discourse of the 1960s in Quebec." Master's thesis. University of Quebec in Montreal, 2007, p. 78.

7 Fournier. *Op. cit.*, p. 85.

8 Jacques Lanctot was the son of Gerard Lanctot who headed the Fascist National Unity Party after Adrien Arcand's death.

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FLQ Manifesto Broadcast on the Air in Canada

What follows is a portion of the "The FLQ Manifesto" read over CBC Radio-Canada on October 8, 1970, which was broadcast as one of the conditions met by the government to ensure kidnapped British Trade Commissioner James Cross was released.

The people in the Front de Liberation du Quebec are neither Messiahs nor modern-day Robin Hoods. They are a group of Quebec workers who have decided to do everything they can to assure that the people of Quebec take their destiny into their own hands, once and for all.

The Front de Liberation du Quebec wants total independence for Quebeckers; it wants to see them united in a free society, a society purged for good of its gang of rapacious sharks, the big bosses who dish out patronage and their henchmen, who have turned Quebec into a private preserve of cheap labor and unscrupulous exploitation.

* * *

Once, we believed it worthwhile to channel our energy and our impatience, in the apt words of Rene Levesque, into the Parti Quebecois, but the Liberal victory shows that what is called democracy in Quebec has always been, and still is, nothing but the "democracy" of the rich. In this sense, the victory of the Liberal Party is in fact nothing but the victory of the Simard-Cotroni[1] election-fixers. Consequently, we wash our hands of the British parliamentary system. The Front de Liberation du Quebec will never let itself be distracted by the electoral crumbs that the Anglo-Saxon capitalists toss into the Quebec barnyard every four years. Many Quebeckers have realized the truth and are ready to take action. In the coming year, [French Canadian political leader Henri] Bourassa is going to get what's coming to him: 100,000 revolutionary workers, armed and organized!

* * *

We, and more and more Quebeckers, too, have had it with a government of pussy-footers who perform a hundred and one tricks to charm the American millionaires, begging them to come and invest in Quebec, "the Beautiful Province," where thousands of square miles of forests full of game and of lakes full of fish are the exclusive property of these all-powerful lords of the 20th century. We are sick of a government in the hands of a hypocrite like Bourassa, who depends on Brinks armored trucks, an authentic symbol of the foreign occupation of Quebec, to keep the poor Quebec "natives" fearful of that poverty and unemployment to which we are so accustomed.

We are fed up with the taxes we pay that Ottawa's agent in Quebec would give to the English-speaking bosses as an "incentive" for them to speak French, to negotiate in French. Repeat after me: "*Main d'oeuvre à bon marche* is cheap labor in French."

* * *

We are Quebec workers and we are prepared to go all the way. With the help of the entire population, we want to replace this society of slaves with a free society, operating by itself and for itself, a society open to the world. Our struggle can only be victorious. A people that have awakened cannot long be kept in misery and contempt.

Long live Free Quebec!

Long live our comrades the political prisoners!

Long live the Quebec Revolution!

Long live the Front de Liberation du Quebec!" ❖

ENDNOTE:

1 Real Simard (born 1951) is a French Canadian from Montreal known for being a hitman for Frank Cotroni of the Cotroni crime family.

Mussolini's War: Apotheosis

The Difference Between Night & Day

"Time will pass, and the days of Fascism will be missed."
—Benito Mussolini[1]

By Frank Joseph

To clearly appreciate Benito Mussolini's place in history—not only militarily, but socially, culturally and spiritually—one need only compare his Fascist era with the Italy that preceded and followed it. Today, for Italians under 25 years of age, unemployment is higher that 36% and growing, with future prospects even more dim. Italy's female employment rate is, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 46.5%—slightly better only than Mexico's.

A study by Bocconi University, in Milan, claimed that Mafia financial interests make up almost 11% of Italy's national economy. A political scientist for *The Guardian* reports that "the Mafia, while remaining strong in areas such as drug trafficking [especially cocaine] and prostitution, have also moved into industries such as transport and public health. … The country remains a hub of organized illicit activity."[2]

A portrait painting of Benito Mussolini by German artist Arthur Fischer, 1934.

Italian democracy is thoroughly rancid with corruption, more so than at any other time in its past. "According to an estimate by the state auditor," *The Guardian* continues, "corruption siphons off U.S. $65.229 million a year from Italy's public coffers. … Italy has had more governments than any other big European power since World War II," testimony to Italian democracy's endemic instability and impotence, although its politicians are adept at outlawing every manifestation of Fascism.[3]

Worst of all, Italy's native inhabitants are in steep numerical decline. Their plummeting birthrate alone threatens them with extinction, a condition exacerbated by state-approved, wide-open immigration from Africa and the Middle East. "The fate of nations is intimately bound up with their powers of reproduction," Mussolini warned as long ago as 1920. "All nations and all empires first felt decadence gnawing at them when their birth rate fell off. A people rise inasmuch as they are numerous, hardworking and well-regulated"—those very qualities increasingly absent from democratic Italy.[4] A fundamental population shift is under way to transfigure the entire peninsula into a Third World enclave. As *Smart Cities Dive* editor Jim Russell sums it up, "Emigration and demographics: Italy is dying."[5] Aware of their society's terminal condition, Italians are fleeing to other parts of the world, further contributing to the demise of southern Europe.

Mussolini prophetically envisioned racial implications for not

only Italy, but the entire Western world, especially for the United States, long before the dire consequences of White decline manifested themselves, as they have so self-evidently appeared in our time. A March 25, 1934 issue of the *Chicago Daily Tribune* ran a front page story, "*Duce Asks, Will a Negro Sit in White House?*," republishing his *Il Popolo d'Italia* editorial of the previous day:

"The diminution of births in the United States is assuming alarming proportions. When we reflect there are in the United States 11,500,000 Negroes, people of extraordinary fecundity, it is necessary to conclude with a real cry of alarm: The Yellow Peril is nothing. We will encounter an Africanized America in which the White race, by the inexorable law of numbers, will end by being suffocated by the fertile grandsons of Uncle Tom. Are we to see within a century a Negro in the White House? The singular, enormous problem is the destiny of the White race. Europe is truly towards the end of its destiny as the leader of civilization." He went on to point out that, under the circumstances, "the White race is sickly, morally and physically in ruin," and that, in addition to the "progress in numbers and in expansion of Yellow and Black races, the civilization of the White man is destined to perish."[6]

Earlier still, in 1928, Mussolini foresaw the racial collapse of urban centers throughout the Western world, warning that when the "city dies, the nation—deprived of the young lifeblood of new generations—is now made up of people who are old and degenerate and cannot defend itself against a younger people, which launches an attack on the now unguarded frontiers. This will happen, and not just to cities and nations, but on an infinitely greater

The Day of the Lion

Benito Mussolini believed it was "better to live one day like a lion than the lifetime of a sheep!" This slogan is personified in a propaganda poster of an Italian soldier posing in front of a roaring lion. Today, people think of the she-wolf as a symbol of ancient Rome—a historical tie to the great Roman Empire of the past that Mussolini was trying to reinforce in his state messaging. Until the Renaissance, however, the lion was the most familiar symbol of Roman secular government to Italians. To Mussolini, the lion symbolized strength, sovereignty and justice.

Italy's population was in fatal decline until Mussolini reinvigorated it with family subsidies.

scale: the whole White race, the Western race can be submerged by other colored races which are multiplying at a rate unknown in our race."[7]

As far back as 1921, while Mussolini was still struggling for power, he told a huge audience in Bologna how "Fascism was born out of a profound, perennial need of this, our Aryan race."[8] It could only be saved from otherwise inevitable extinction, he affirmed, by the universal application of eugenics—the upward breeding of a nation's best human stock—combined with increasing the White birthrate through the promotion of larger families.[9]

The contrast between today's Italy of democratic chaos and decline with the *Duce*'s Fascist regime could not be more sharply drawn. "The inescapable conclusion of all impartial observers," *Fortune* magazine published in its July 1934 issue, "is that the Italians *do* like it, and they like it quite as much as any Socialist or Democrat is ever likely to like any socialistic or democratic state of which he is a part."[10]

Four years later, Harvard University Professor of Economics William G. Welk found that:

> [T]he Italian people do support Fascism, not, as is generally believed, because they have been bludgeoned into submission, but rather because somehow they have been made to feel that Fascism is 'their' government, a patriotic, deeply nationalistic, eminently Italian regime, which is willing and able to look after the national interest in a novel, vigorous and, they are convinced, very efficient way. Though Fascism makes no extraordinary demands upon the average Italian, the intense nationalism of the movement stirs him and makes him feel, as no other movement has done in the past, that he is a living part of the national community.[11]

A seldom-acknowledged, if embarrassing historical fact proponents of democracy still find especially galling is that Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were the most popular statesmen of modern times. No liberal or conservative candidates, anywhere or at any other time, ever polled the same stellar ratings consistently won by the Fuehrer or the *Duce*. For example, on Fascism's 10th anniversary, Mussolini asked the Italian people in a national referendum whether or not they approved of his regime. The plebiscite was overseen by League of Nations observers, some of them, like the French, hostile to the *Duce*. They nonetheless confirmed on March 23,

1929, that the many millions of participating voters gave him a 98% approval rating.[12]

"No government, in any part of the world, has the approval of the people to the same extent as the governments of Germany and Italy," Mussolini truthfully stated. "The greatest and the most authentic 'democracies' in the world today [1937] are the German and Italian. In other countries, under the guise of the 'inviolable rights of man', politics are dominated by the forces of money, of capital, of secret societies and of political groups in competition with one another. In Germany and Italy, no private force can in any way influence the policy of the state."[13]

It is only this unprecedented, unique popularity that can explain why both the German and Italian peoples continued to follow Hitler and Mussolini until the very end of World War II. After the *Duce* was deposed by a tiny handful of traitors, they could only entice vengeful Communists, common criminals and betrayed fools. The majority of Italians continued to support Mussolini, thereby making possible his resurgence in the north [after his rescue by Otto Skorzeny.—Ed.].

While tenacious German resistance from the encirclement at Stalingrad to the streets of Berlin is legendary, the Italians, supposedly given worthless weapons, are still depicted as having been cowardly and inept. This gross misconception was first publicized by Hollywood propagandists during the early 1940s to uplift the morale of U.S. and British civilians and servicemen, then much in need of self-confidence, what with Nazi U-boats and Mussolini's submarines sinking ships off the very coast of America.[14] Allied War Office public indoctrination morphed into mainstream history that has done nothing more than repeat itself over the past 80 or more years, until general perception became consensus reality. This long process of deliberate falsification

Deadly Liberators

Repeated Allied bombing of civilian population centers, churches, hospitals and schools compelled Italians to look upon U.S. airmen as murderous gangsters as shown in this World War II illustration of a tommy-gun-wielding thug draped in an American flag, standing over a dead Italian child. In fact, more than 150,000 Italian civilians died in World War II. According to the Centre for the Study of War, State and Society of the University of Exeter, "By the first half of 1943, all Italian regions had been subjected to attack. On July 19, 1943, Rome was bombed for the first time. … In the spring of 1943, following the heavy raids in Turin, Milan and Genoa, which had been turned by then into little more than a heap of rubble, workers went on strike and demonstrated for peace. … [T]wo-thirds of all the [civilian] victims in Italy came in the period between the armistice and the end of the war."

has cloaked historical truth, which my books aim to reveal.

Volume I of *Mussolini's War: The Triumphant Years*, detailed how Mussolini, more than any other national leader of his time, strove to avert global conflict. Mussolini was convinced that the greatest threat to international peace was the Versailles Treaty, partly due to unconscionable economic burdens it heaped on World War I's defeated nations, and the incurable animosities such terrible, insoluble debt nurtured in them, effectively rendering them the slaves of foreign powers for generations to come.

Luigi Villari, Italy's vice consul in three U.S. cities (New Orleans, 1906, Philadelphia, 1907 and Boston, 1907-10) wrote:

> [T]he fundamental basis and platform of Mussolini's foreign policy was his advocacy, from the moment of his accession to power, of the cancellation of war debts and reparations and the speedy elimination of the effects of the Versailles *Diktat*. And he was the only prominent world leader between the two world wars who did come out flatly and steadfastly for these policies.
>
> Three times after [WWII] started, he tried to bring about a general peace conference before he finally went to war in 1940, mainly because Italy was being strangled economically by the unneutral economic actions of Britain. Even after the Ethiopian affair, leading British statesmen paid an ardent tribute to Mussolini's role as a peacemaker. The Conservative leader Alfred Duff-Cooper stated in an article on Italy, published on November 2, 1938: "It is not the dictator countries [Germany and Italy], but the aggressor countries [i.e., England and the U.S.] that are a menace to world peace."[15]

Italy's first military move against these "aggressor countries" was depriving the Royal Navy of its oil supplies by the strategic bombing

LUIGI VILLARI in WWI.

of Palestine, thereby stranding Britain's Eastern Mediterranean Fleet in Alexandria long enough for Italian troop and supply convoys to arrive at North African ports. Within two weeks, U.K. Commonwealth forces were swept from British Somaliland, Kenya and Sudan, evacuating themselves from the port of Berbera on August 17, 1940.

Less than one month later, Italian armies crossed the Egyptian frontier, advancing 60 miles in 48 hours. During early October, however, Mussolini learned that the British were marshaling enough men and supplies to overwhelm his desert forces. To sufficiently dilute that enemy build-up, thereby giving his troops a fighting chance, he created a major diversion by invading Greece. The ruse worked, Churchill redirected huge stockpiles of materiel and tens of thousands of troops from the North African Theater, sufficiently draining his resources there that the Italians were able to hold out long enough for important reinforcements in the form of Gen. Erwin Rommel's *Afrika Korps* to arrive and restore the Axis initiative, beginning in early 1941. By spring the following year, the Italian navy and air force had established domination over the central Mediterranean, enabling supply convoys to sustain the progress of Italo-German forces in North Africa.

These were indeed Mussolini's "Triumphant Years." Why they did not endure is the subject of *Apotheosis*, Volume 2 from TBR. ❖

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2 *The Guardian*. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/feb/20/ six-things-wrong-with-italy.

3 *Ibid.*

4 Mussolini, Benito. *The Doctrine of Fascism*. NY: Howard Fertig, 1935.

5 Russell, Jim. https://www.smartcitiesdive.com/ex/sustainablecities collective/italy-dying/192146/

6 Griffin, Roger (ed.). *Fascism*. Oxford University Press, 1995.

7 Neocleous, Mark. *Fascism*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1997.

8 Gillette, Aaron. *Racial theories in fascist Italy*. NY: Routledge, 2002.

9 Neocleous, *op. cit.*

10 *Fortune* article cited in Luigi Villari's *Italian Foreign Policy Under Mussolini*. NY: The Devin-Adair Company, 1956.

11 *Ibid.*

12 "Italy Rolls Up Huge Vote for Policy of *Duce*." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. March 25, 1929. Anti-Fascists still mock the popular turnout for Mussolini, sneering that his was the only name on the ballot because he forbade all other candidates from standing for public offices. The event was not, however, an election of competing politicians, but a referendum asking voters a single question: "Do you approve of the Fascist government: Yes or No?" Nearly all of them did.

13 Mussolini, Benito. Speech in Berlin, September 28, 1937. *Biblioteca Fascista*. http://bibliotecafascista.blogspot.com/p/speeches.html

14 During the first six months of 1942, German U-boats sank 397 ships in North American waters. George Marshall, U.S. Army chief of staff, lamented that summer how "losses by submarines off our Atlantic seaboard and in the Caribbean now threaten our entire war effort."As described in *Mussolini's War*, Volume I, *The Triumphant Years*, Chapter 18, "The *Duce*'s Dolphins," Italian submarines operated successfully near South American coasts.

15 Villari, Dr. Luigi. *The Liberation of Italy*, 1943-1947. WI: C.C. Nelson Publishing Company, 1959.

Frank Joseph was the editor-in-chief of *Ancient American*, a popular science magazine devoted to alternative archaeology, until his retirement after 17 years.. His books include *Mussolini's War: Volume I—The Triumphant Years*, *Mussolini's War: Volume 2—Apotheosis*, *Ancient High Tech: The Astonishing Scientific Achievements of Early Civilizations*, *The Lost History of Ancient America*, and many others. See TBR's website for more books on ancient and modern history at www.BarnesReview.com.

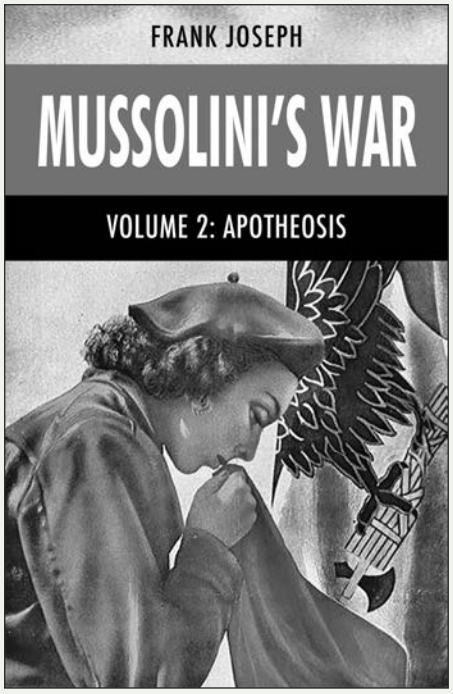
The much-anticipated Volume 2 of the *Mussolini's War* series is finally here!

Mussolini's War
Volume 2: Apotheosis

Propaganda masquerading as standard history comprises the vast majority of books released by mainstream publishers about World War II. The merest demonstration of skepticism of the official WWII narrative can bring the full weight of the thought police down upon you. Thus, curious and qualified researchers are dismissed without examination of their evidence, labeled "fringe conspiracy theorists" or silenced in other ways—via lawsuits, demonetization or even jail. In short, were the whole truth to come out about WWII, their edifice of lies about the war would crumble,

For instance, what would happen if word spread that Benito Mussolini created a society that was, compared to the West's presently disintegrating dystopia, the modern model of a well-ordered, attractive, uplifting, crime-free and individually empowering civilization? How might 21st-century students of history react once they learn that Mussolini's East African nemesis Haile Selassie—today lionized by their Marxist teachers—quite literally sold off half of his own country to Standard Oil, thereby making himself the wealthiest slave-owner on Earth? How would they regard Mussolini's better-remembered enemy, after discovering that Winston Churchill exclaimed, "I am all for Fascism in Italy"?

So, too, the ongoing caricature of Mussolini's servicemen as laughable buffoons is belied by the courageous acts of such men as Ettore Muti, whose 1,450-mile bomber attack against British petroleum refineries in Bahrain stranded Royal Navy warships throughout the Mediterranean for months. The Italians then went on to conquer Somaliland after subjecting British forces to a second "Dunkirk." Italian airman Giuseppe Cenni sank and disabled more than a dozen enemy vessels, including a destroyer and a submarine. The Red Army 812th Siberian Infantry Regiment on the Eastern Front near Isbushenski was routed by history's last cavalry charge, undertaken by Italy's *Savoia* Regiment. During the battle for Crete, a pair of small Italian motorboats destroyed HMS *York*, the largest capital ship in the Aegean. In addition, Mussolini's human torpedoes sank the battleships *Valiant* and *Queen Elizabeth* at their moorings in Alexandria.



These are just a mere few of the many victorious exploits carried out by all branches of the Italian armed forces as described in *Apotheosis*, Volume 2 of *Mussolini's War*. It views Italy's participation within the context of its industrial disadvantage. For example, her total production for the entire war amounted to approximately 3,500 tanks, less than all those used by the German army in its 1940's invasion of France. Britain mass-produced 27,528 tanks between 1939 and 1945. When Mussolini declared war on the Western Allies in June 1940, his country produced 4.4 megatons of coal to Britain's 224.3 megatons; 1.2 megatons of iron ore against Britain's 17.7 megatons; and 2.1 megatons of steel for Britain's 21.5 megatons. Disparities in crude oil were even more extreme. So how did Italy survive?

Given such fundamental disadvantages in natural resources, the numerical superiority possessed by the Allies in virtually all engagements and their cracking of Axis military codes, it is amazing that Fascist Italy was able to score significant victories against overwhelming enemies right up until the last days of WWII. This testifies to Italy's terrific fighting spirit and Mussolini's leadership.

Against this perspective, enduring propaganda portrayals of Mussolini's ineptitude and Italian cowardice are shattered. Combined with *The Triumphant Years*, Volume 1, the *Mussolini's War* two-book set amounts to a fundamental revision in the history of that global conflict and its modern repercussions.

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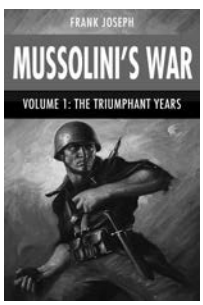
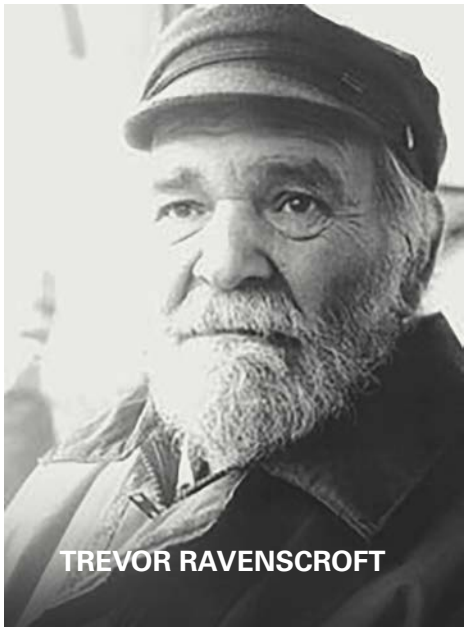


EXPLORING TREVOR RAVENSCROFT'S
The Spear of Destiny

By William A. White

Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist era of German history continue to be sources of some of the greatest moral, historical and philosophical scams. The "Holocaust" and Nuremberg stand, of course, at the top of that list, but each year brings a host of new nonsense, from lurid tales of Hitler's Jewish ancestors and methamphetamine abuse to books on Hitler's pope, Hitler's secretary, Hitler's green grocer and Hitler's Black lover. Lately, conspiracy-mongers have revived the anthroposophical forgery of *The Spear of Destiny: The Occult Power Behind the Spear Which Pierced the Side of Christ and How Hitler Invented the Force in a Bid to Conquer the World*, with credulous talk show hosts egging the author on. Here follows a thorough debunking of this 1973 myth cobbled together by Trevor Ravenscroft.


TREVOR RAVENSCROFT

A TALE OF TWO SPEARS

The Spear of Destiny is the spear of the Roman Centurion Longinus, used to pierce the side of Christ while on the cross. It is also known as the Holy Lance, the Holy Spear and the Lance of Longinus. Three spears, all held by museums and institutions, claim to be this relic. One is first recorded in the *Saxon Chronicle* belonging to Holy Roman Emperor Otto I, the Great (r. 936-973) and is held today by the Weltliche Schatzkammer at the Hofburg Museum in Vienna. A second hangs in the Great Hall of the Vatican. This one is alleged to have been retrieved from Byzantium by St Louis IX of France (r. 1226-1270). There is also a replica of the first spear given to the Polish King Boleslav by Otto III (r. 983-1002).

The provenance of all of these spears is in question according to the Vatican. For instance, the one held in Vienna was scientifically dated to no earlier than the 8th or 9th century A.D.

Other than that, the spears have only been vetted "psychically," by a method we shall later discuss. But the spear myth itself, in regard to Adolf Hitler, was created by either Mr. Ravenscroft or his alleged mentor Dr. Walther Stein. Here is how the story of the Spear of Destiny goes according to Ravenscroft:

The spear held by the Vatican is the oldest. It was forged by Phineas and used to punish the Hebrew race-mixers. It was later wielded by Joshua at the battle of Jericho. Later, Saul hurled it in anger at a young David. It was preserved by the Jews and ended up in the hands of the Sanhedrin, who gave it to Herod Antipas when he led a party of Jews to prove Isaiah's prophecy false and break the bones of Christ. John Chrysostom obtained it in Constantinople, and it resided there until St Louis IX's recovery.

The second spear is that of Longinus, who Ravenscroft says was also named Gaius Cassius. Longinus preempted Herod Antipas's request when he pierced Christ's ribcage to show that He was already dead. According to Hebrew scripture, the Messiah would have no bones broken. It was commonplace for the legs of those near death during crucifixion to have their legs broken so as to speed up the process. Thus the messianic conditions of the scriptures were met, enraging Herod.

According to Ravenscroft, the spear passed into the hands of third-century martyr Mauritius, commander of the Theban Legion, who suffered execution before he would renounce Christ. It was then possessed by Con-

stantine at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge and caused him to convert Rome to Christianity. Theodosius the Visigoth possessed it. Alaric took it from Rome in 410 AD. Aetius, a late Roman emperor reclaimed it. The later Theodosius the Visigoth wielded it against Attila.

The spear then passed to Justinian of Byzantium, who wielded it while closing the pagan Academy, and on to Charles Martel (r. 769-814), who fought with it at Troyes, then Charlemagne, on to Holy Roman Emperor Henry the Fowler (r. 918-936), then briefly to the English King Aethelstan (r. 924-939), before its return to Otto I with Aethelstan's daughter Eadgyth.

From there it remained in the possession of the emperors of Holy Rome, then Austria, despite a determined effort by Napoleon to possess it. Hitler seized the Spear of Destiny during the Anschluss of 1938, but its powers failed him, and it ended up in American hands in 1945. Its mandate is why the United States has ruled the world ever since. Thus goes Ravenscroft's tale.

Mixed in with the legend of the Spear of Destiny are brutal attacks on the alleged "satanic black magic" of Hitler and his major allies. These maudlin tales appeal to a certain type of conspiracy theorist—the type who would like to see Hitler as a pawn of the Rothschilds and Judeo-occultism. Dietrich Eckhart, says Ravenscroft, sits at the center of this conspiracy. At one point, he and the anti-Bolshevik White Russian emigres, whom Hitler had known in the early 1920s, allegedly conducted a type of black mass, summoning "ectoplasmic heads and shrouds" from a woman as Alfred Rosenberg psychically questioned them.

Later, Eckhart, whose "inner core within the Thule Group was composed of satanists who practiced black magic," says Ravenscroft, initiates Hitler using a "form of ritual magic derived

Christ's Side Pierced

This Peter Paul Rubens painting entitled "Christ's Side Pierced With a Lance" was commissioned by the Duke and Duchess of Mantua in 1620. It shows the moment when a Roman soldier, identified as Longinus in later Christian works, but not specified by name in the Book of John, pierced the side of Christ to make sure he was dead. Thereafter, the head of the lance was considered a holy relic capable of working miracles or ensuring victory over enemies. Unfortunately, Christian faith in holy relics has sometimes been used by unscrupulous authors like Trevor Ravenscroft and Hollywood film moguls to make a profit. At least Hollywood presents their fairytales as fiction; Ravenscroft did not. Today there are multiple institutions that have what they believe to be the authentic Spear of Destiny, but it is doubtful any of them are the actual lance head that pierced the side of Christ while on the cross.

from the horrible satanic magic of Aleister Crowley." Between 1919 and 1923, we are told, "the Thule Society, which was secretly an order of assassins, caused up to 300 people to disappear," and it is "from among these missing persons … that we must look to find the sacrificial victims who were murdered in the rites of astrological magic carried out by Eckhart." From these victims, Eckhart performed "indescribably sadistic and ghastly" rites to open "the [mind] of Hitler to give him a vision of and means of communication with [satanic] powers."

This kind of lurid story, akin to the Nazi-exploitation pornography of *Ilsa*: *She-Wolf of the SS* and Elie Wiesel's *Night*, always has a certain audience, both among those whose personal quirks mask a desire for titillation and those whose inability to repress such desires has led to perversion. But, no one claims *Ilsa* or *Night* are true stories (aside from, perhaps, Oprah Winfrey). What has made Ravenscroft's *Spear of Destiny* unique is its acceptance by some as real history.

THE AKASHIC METHOD

Throughout his introductory chapters, Ravenscroft hints at how he and his mentor Dr. Stein came to possess such extensive inside knowledge of the life of Hitler. In the introduction, Ravenscroft mentions a "quite new technique of historical research involving the use of occult faculties and the practice of mind expansion." Only near the end of the book, in Chapter 21, does Ravenscroft explain this "technique," which involves "that category of intuitive knowledge gained through reading the 'Cosmic Chronicle' in which the whole past of mankind can be recovered." The "Cosmic Chronicle" is the Akashic Record. As Ravenscroft quotes Rudolf Steiner's *An Outline of Occult Science*:

> The facts concerning the primeval past have not passed beyond occult research. If a being comes into corporeal existence, his material part perishes after physical death. But the spirit-forces which, from out of their own depth, gave existence to the body, do not disappear in this way. They leave their traces, their exact images, behind them, impressed upon the spiritual ground work of the world. Anyone who is able to raise his perceptive faculty through the visible to the invisible world, attains at length a level, on which he may see before him what may be compared to a vast spiritual panorama, in which are recorded all the past events of the world's history. These imperishable traces of everything immaterial are called occult science in the Akashic Record.

H.P. Blavatsky cooked up one load of this junk and called it theosophy.

In other words, following Stein, Ravenscroft is making things up, mistaking his imagination for psychic powers. Ravenscroft alleges to be following Stein in fabricating not only the early life of Hitler, but also history from the 9th through 13th centuries. Worse, yet, either Ravenscroft or Stein is not only caught up in foolishness, but one or the other is consciously lying. Stein claims falsely to have personally known Hitler or Ravenscroft is falsely telling us that Stein made that claim.

But behind all of this nonsense lies the figure of Rudolf Steiner. In the late 19th century, a phony science of occultism developed in Europe, based upon several centuries of gobbledygook in which classical neo-Platonism, Kabbalah, alchemy and all sort of blather derived from them had been thrown into a pot and served as the cons of spiritualism.

Madame H.P. Blavatsky cooked up one load of this junk and called it theosophy, forging a new myth of Atlantis and "race-science" in the process. Steiner, building on Blavatsky's nonsense, which Ravenscroft summarizes in Chapter 18, named "The Secret Doctrine" after Blavatsky's book, decided to give it a Christian spin to offer his works greater appeal, and called the result anthroposophy.

Steiner used the Akashic Record to "confirm" the New Testament, as if Christians need Jewish-inspired spiritualists to authenticate their most holy book for them. Then Steiner went so far as to write *The Fifth Gospel*, the Gospel of St. Rudolph, a supposedly authoritative life of Christ. "This specific title was chosen," Ravenscroft tells us, "because the Akashic Record itself will one day become the new Gospel for the whole life of mankind."

Stein built on Steiner by writing *The Ninth Century: World History in Light of the Holy Grail*. Using the likely erroneous derivation of the word grail from "gradule," or English gradual, Stein decided that "the search for the Grail was … the gradual development of the inner life or soul."

Using the Tantric system of chakras, which Jews have incorporated into their Kabbalah, Stein assigned the chakras almost arbitrarily to the human glands and then declared that the "stone" of the Grail, "was an alchemical symbol for the pineal glands situated beneath the brain—the 'third eye.' And the whole purpose of this romance of the Grail … opens and activates the 'pineal eye' to a vision of the hidden secrets of time and the meaning of human destiny."

From here, it's a short jump to Ravenscroft's psychic presence in the room with Hitler and Eckhart as they sacrifice Jews and Communists. We also have the vision of Karl Haushofer, the "master magician" of the Nazi Party, as he "initiates the Fuehrer into a perception of how the evil powers

worked within the historical process."

"In the summer of 1924, in the presence of Rudolf Hess, Karl Haushofer initiated Adolf Hitler in the *Secret Doctrine*," apparently because the Fuehrer had been unable to locate a copy of Blavatsky's nonsense in a used bookstore. Shortly afterward, the prototype of the SS Ahnenerbe made contact with the remnants of the "bloodthirsty and gruesome" civilization of the ancient Aryans which survived only as the "Cave Communities" of "Agarthi and Schamballah" in Tibet. And, in this fantasy, Rudolf Steiner, the largely unknown founder of anthroposophy, becomes Hitler's "greatest enemy" because he led "an extensive circle of Grail initiates who had discovered the satanic nature of Eckhart's Thule Group and watched over all of their meetings and initiation rituals from the astral plane."

THE PHONY SORCERER

One of the themes of Ravenscroft's book is reincarnation. We have a number of letters from the wife of World War I German Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, a follower of Steiner, who channeled her husband and then quoted him as claiming to be Nicholas I reincarnate. These claims are attributed to von Moltke, not to his wife channeling him, and this same technique of real quotations mixed with channeled but attributed quotations is also applied to Adolf Hitler.

Forty years ago, a Danish publication took the time to debunk Stein's account of his time with Hitler in Vienna. In the 1980s, something similar was published in *Gnosis* magazine. Stein claims to have met Hitler in Vienna in 1911 or 1912—the exact date isn't clear. According to Ravenscroft, Stein went to the bookstore of Ernst Pretsche, where an impoverished Hitler had been forced to pawn his books. Stein purchased a copy of Wolfram von Eschenbach's *Parzival*, which had belonged to Hitler, and began to read the notes Hitler had made in the book. "It wasn't long before he became aware

The portrayal of "ultra-evil Nazis" infatuated with acquiring Jewish and Christian holy relics such as the Hoy Grail, the Ark of the Covenant and the Spear of Longinus so they could "rule the world" has permeated everything from comic books to movies to fictional novels presented as real history. Perhaps the most famous of these is the "Indiana Jones" series, illustrated above in the comic book *Indiana Jones and the Spear of Destiny*, featuring the licensed likenesses of actors Harrison Ford and Sean Connery.

of the frightening nature of the jottings. … This was no ordinary commentary but the work of somebody who had achieved more than a working knowledge of the black arts!"

Outside Demel's Cafe, where Stein sat reading, he saw a man selling watercolors. "Dressed in a sleazy black overcoat, far too large for him … toes … visible through a crack in his shoes beneath frayed trouser ends, it's Adolf Hitler." Stein approaches Pretsche, obtains Hitler's address, and strikes up a conversation as Hitler paints a watercolor of a scene from Wagner's *Ring*. Soon, Hitler is in a fury, ranting of the Spear of Destiny. The two men travel to the Vienna Treasure House. Hitler falls into a trance and "channelizes such demonic powers and harnesses his personal destiny … completely to the 'Anti-Spirit' of the Spear." "He became more and more a conscious and responsive tool of the world-shattering purpose of the demonic spirit which overshadowed him."

Stein and Hitler allegedly become friends and associated together until 1913. With Pretsche, he is claimed to have explored the occult. One day, Putresce provides Hitler a magic potion made of peyote and mescaline. This potion opens Hitler's "third eye," allowing him to peer back across the gulf of time to his former lives. Hitler sees himself as Landulf II, a petty Lombard count in 9th century Italy and as Kilingsor, villain of Wagner's *Parsifal* and brother to Queen Sybilla of Sicily. Both are obscure figures claimed to have practiced black magic. Both are said to have been castrated for their seductions. And Hitler, a reborn Grail King, is said to resemble them in this, because, having only one testicle—which Stein confirms during a night of skinny-dipping—Hitler, too, is "the man who was smooth between the legs."

Of course, none of this is true. There was no Ernst Pretsche. Extensive reviews of business directories and public records from the period confirm that, though Pretsche is a common name. No Ernst Pretsche operated a book store in Vienna from 1909 to 1913. Without Pretsche, all the other mistakes—Hitler was never so poor as to wear rags; an alleged performance of Wagner's *Parsifal* in 1911 never occurred; Hitler was not missing any body parts—are significant. Stein never met Hitler. And, when one considers that the rest of Ravenscroft's account of World War II is cribbed from the atrociously bad *Rise and Fall of The Third Reich* by OSS-CIA asset William Shirer and similar phony "biographies" by vagrants and disgruntled ex-party members that American and British intelligence paid to claim to know Hitler, the entire work is exposed as having no historical value. It's a pathetic exploitation of the Hitler myth, satirical in its combination of the worst lies and stereotypes, but there is little true about the spear in Ravenscroft's book. It does have psychological and inspirational power, but Hitler never craved it.

Works like *Spear of Destiny* capitalize on the mystique of Adolf Hitler. Trevor Ravenscroft presents one quote, attributed to Denis de Rougemont, which captures what many know of the man:

> Some people believe, from having experienced in his presence a feeling of horror and an impression of supernatural power, that he is the seat of "Thrones, Dominions and Powers" by which Saint Paul meant those hierarchical spirits which can descend into any ordinary mortal and occupy him like a garrison. … Where do the superhuman powers he shows on these occasions come from? It is quite obvious that a force of this kind does not belong to the individual and indeed could not even manifest itself unless the individual were of no importance except as the vehicle of a force for which our psychology has no explanation.

That Hitler was a channel through which a higher force became manifest in our universe is believed by many. Savitri Devi argued such 30 years before Ravenscroft in her *Lightning and the Sun*. And the moment when this divinity allegedly entered Hitler is well known from August Kubizek's *Young Hitler I Knew*, whose general themes —a Wagner Opera and a sudden revelation—Ravenscroft plagiarizes. Hitler went with Kubizek to the Vienna Opera house to see Wagner's *Ring Cycle*. After the performance, he is said to have climbed a watch tower and a presence entered him. Hitler saw a united German Reich and a savior for the German people, and he saw himself as the one who would make way for this savior. Devi has theorized about this. Hitler, she believed, was an avatar of Vishnu. In a decadent world polluted by the filth of capitalism, Communism and the mass man, Hitler was a small flash of light in a darkened world designed to reassure the faithful that, despite the evils of anti-human internationalists and the decadence of the world they rule, a savior is coming. With the sweep of his hand, he can create order out of chaos and drive out the evils plaguing the Western world and save the last remnants of Aryan man.

Ravenscroft's book, and its reappearance among the Zionists and New World Order conspiracy theorists, is a symptom of our new age. Zionists need to bury this simple truth. By paralleling and perverting themes of true National Socialism, Ravenscroft inoculates against those truths by making them seem proveably false and patently ridiculous. His *The Spear of Destiny* is an amusing slander and fantasy—not a serious work on World War II or Adolf Hitler. ❖

William White is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy, National Socialism: Yesterday and Today* and *The Tradition of the Mother: The Aryan & Non-Aryan in the Near East & Europe, 3000 B.C –1000 A.D.*. All are available from TBR Book Club. To find out more about these books, please visit TBR's extensive online bookstore at www.BarnesReview.com. See facing page.

POLITICALLY INCORRECT

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National Socialism Yesterday & Today

In this powerful book, William A. White discusses National Socialism as a political philosophy that in its purest essence brings order to the state while empowering and enriching—culturally and financially—the state and its people at the same time. This is the direct antithesis of the American state, which punishes its people with police state brutality, steals their money via unfair taxation, eavesdrops, tortures critics and reverses the natural order. But National Socialism is not an invention of the modern era. There were great leaders of the past who employed it. Who were they? Softcover, 109 pages, *$12.*

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars

By Prof. Thomas Dalton. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting war, says the author. With their influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hardline, uncompromising stances nd actively inciting people to hatred. The author maintains that Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. This book examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, Dalton dissects Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. Softcover, 198 pages, #790, *$16.*

Goebbels on the Jews: The Complete Diary Entries: 1923 to 1945

By Prof. Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. In it, he recorded significant events of the day along with his thoughts and opinions on a variety of topics, most notably the Jewish policy of the Third Reich. Here we get a detailed and unprecedented look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler's "anti-Semitism," and likewise wanted Jews totally removed from the Reich territory—this is the so-called "territorial solution" to Hitler's "Jewish Question." The Jews would be collected into ghettos, disinfested of typhus-bearing lice, and then transported to newly captured lands in the east. Once there, they would be detained in concentration camps or put to work as forced labor. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews from Eurasia. Before this book was written, there was no one single source a scholar could turn to in order to review Goebbels's statements about Jews and Judaism. Here it is so you can judge the man for yourself. Softcover, 280 pages, #848, *$22.*

The Jew, the Gypsy and El Islam

Sir Richard F. Burton (1821-1890) was a captain of the Bombay Army, codiscoverer of the source of the White Nile with Joshua Speke, and British consul on the island of Fernando Po, at Santos, Brazil, at Damascus, Syria and at Trieste, Austria-Hungary. He was one of the most important linguists of his day. This book, written in 1898, consists of three extended essays that Burton had been working on for many years prior to his death. The "gypsy" portion details a group of people who are nearly invisible, their machinations going almost nearly undetected. The insightful details featured in the portion on Islam are of obvious topical interest today. However, the real treat is the portion containing his observations on the Jews he came across on his travels. Softcover, 214 pages, #809, *$16.*

Jewish Ritual Murder: A Historical Investigation

Wild claims about the sacrifice of Christian children have been made against the Jews for centuries. Most consider these accusations to be anti-Semitism at its worst, though many cultures sacrificed children in antiquity, including the Carthaginians. Dr. Hellmut Schramm covers ritual murder before 1840, famous cases from Damascus, Corfu, Xanten, Polna, Konitz and Kiev. Includes appendices reproducing testimonies given at famous court cases involving alleged ritual murder. Softcover, 477 pages, #810, *$27.*

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Extraordinary Knowledge of Ancient Civilizations

By Marc Roland

A new book, *Ancient High Tech: The Astonishing Scientific Achievements of Early Civilizations*, by Frank Joseph, describes some rather amazing examples of sophisticated, even advanced technology in the arts of war, as well as the arts of peace, invented and actually used by our ancestors. BARNES REVIEW readers have certainly heard something about ancient Roman road-builders, Greek physicians or Babylonian astronomers. But they may be surprised to discover that these and other peoples achieved levels of applied science in the deep past equal to and occasionally surpassing similar material accomplishments taken for granted today.

The ancient Incans used extracts from the foxglove plant to treat heart ailments long before modern doctors recognized its efficacy.

Some important innovations first conceived during antiquity were lost when the civilizations associated with their creation collapsed and were completely forgotten, only to be independently re-invented thousands of years later by modern developers utterly unaware of their ancient precursors. Yet, more remarkably, at a time very long ago, when mainstream historians and conventional archaeologists assure us that superstition and ignorance alone ruled the world, human genius attained certain levels of technology still beyond our grasp. Some of those extraordinary specimens not mentioned in *Ancient High Tech* are presented in this article, beginning, unexpectedly enough, with pre-Columbian America.

Although abandoned after the Spanish conquest, Inca agricultural techniques yielded three times as much produce than farming methods employed in Peru today.[1] Parallel technological examples belonged to Inca medical practitioners, whose advanced healing agents were revered as part of a larger, cultural legacy inherited from Kon-Tiki Viracocha, "Sea Foam," pre-Columbian South America's founding father and said to have been a flood-survivor from an island kingdom of unique power, overwhelmed in prehistory by a catastrophic deluge.

Establishing himself in the Andes Mountains, Inca tradition explained that Viracocha schooled their ancestors in the use of plant extracts from *Digitalis lanata*, a flower known today as "foxglove," for the successful treatment of serious heart conditions. When the Conquistadors overthrew Inca civilization, its culture was entirely demonized, along with all traditional medical knowledge, which fell into oblivion for the next four centuries. Not until 1930 were botanists

able to extract *digoxin* from the leaves of the foxglove plant and discovered (re-discovered) its effective properties for treating atrial flutter and heart failure.[2] Its resulting compound is rated today on the World Health Organization's Essential Medicines List as among the safest and most effective measures necessary for any health system.[3] But teasing *digoxin* from *Digitalis lanata* demands careful precision and observant skill, because the slightest error in determining the correct amount can mean the difference between strengthening the heart or inducing cardiac arrest. This life-and-death discrepancy signifies that Inca physicians not only recognized its critically narrow parameters, but themselves possessed sufficient expertise to properly act upon such a distinction.

They also applied the secrets of *Matricaria chamomilla* to effectively deal with gastrointestinal problems, particularly irritable bowel syndrome and intestinal cramps, when taken as a mild laxative for its anti-inflammatory and bactericidal effects. Only within the last 30 years has research with animals demonstrated the anti-spasmodic, anxiolytic (anxiety reducing), anti-inflammatory, anti-mutagenic (mutation reducing) and cholesterol-lowering effects of "wild chamomile," which is additionally included in many of today's sleep aid products.[4]

While all this is relatively new to us, the ancient Andeans were familiar with *Matricaria chamomilla* and its soothing benefits long before the last Inca emperor was killed in 1533. His culture likewise treated hyperlipidemia—an acquired or genetic disorder that results in high levels of lipids—fats, cholesterol or triglycerides circulating in the blood.

The condition was addressed in pre-conquest South America with extracts of *Plantago paralias*, some

The amazing ancient Banaue rice terraces of Luzon in the Philippines could possibly have fed as many as 2 million people.

forms of which additionally predispose to acute pancreatitis, and may be useful for glycemic control in patients with type-2 diabetes.[5] The anti-cancer effects of *Plantago paralias* are only now being gradually appreciated. It is clear that Inca pharmaceutical and pharmacological knowledge not only far out-distanced the contemporaneous quackery of most European physicians in the 16th century, but still has much to offer modern medical developers today.

On the other side of the ancient world, Nile Valley practitioners similarly undertook quantum advances in the medical arts only now coming to light. A pregnancy test performed by 18th Dynasty Egyptians was not rediscovered until the 1920s.[6] Doubtless, far more was lost with the recurrent fall of past civilizations than has yet been rediscovered. Arrogance presumes that our own times have a monopoly on human beings of great genius and inventiveness. But that men were able to develop complex technologies in other eras and cultures long since forgotten should not overtax our credulity.

Among the grandest was the largest food factory ever constructed, still mankind's largest engineering feat, though mostly unrecognized by the outside world. What modern-day visitors describe as the Eighth Wonder of the World still exists at Luzon, in the Philippines, 155 miles north of Manila, some 4,000 feet above sea level. A gargantuan stairway rises continuously and unbroken to 3,000 feet above the valley floor of Ifugao province, forming a series of artificial plateaus. Their vertical distance from bottom to top exceeds the height of the world's tallest skyscraper—the United Arab Emirates' Dubai Tower, at 2,684 feet. The Banaue rice terraces, as they are known, cover more than 4,000 square miles of the Pacific Cordillera Range. If laid end to end, their paddies would form a line stretching halfway around the Earth.[7] Even so, less than 50% of the original agricultural network survives.

When they were functioning at their maximum capacity more than 2,000 years ago, the Banaue rice ter-

A petroglyph near Copper Harbor on the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan shows a sailing ship unlike anything the natives created.

races yielded prodigious crops, due not entirely to their vast scale, but in large measure because of their ingeniously efficient irrigation systems. Unfortunately, present neglect and abuse caused by unsanitary shantytowns has prompted UNESCO officials to downgrade Ifugao's ancient paddies from the United Nations World Heritage List to its List of World Heritage in Danger. Banaue's original 100,000 acres of rice-producing paddies yielded enough food to feed several million people at a time when conventional archaeologists believe humans throughout the whole of the Pacific numbered less than 100,000. In spite of mainstream reluctance to recognize the implications of Luzon's ancient agricultural capacity, its mere existence affirms not only the probability of massive populations during prehistory, but testifies to the advanced technology and immense organizational power of some as-yet-unknown civilization.

In evidence of other technologically advanced visitors to North America thousands of years before Christopher Columbus sailed for the New World, the Menomonie Indians of Michigan's Upper Great Lakes region still tell of the "Marine Men"—white-skinned aliens from across the Atlantic Ocean, who allegedly blasphemed against Mother Earth by digging out her shiny bones. This was how Native Americans referred to ancient copper miners who excavated more than 500 million tons of the raw metal from 3100 B.C. to 1200 B.C. Bearing witness to their achievement are some 5,000 pit-mines that still pockmark the Lake Superior island of Isle Royale and neighboring Michigan coasts. The pale-faced foreigners were supposedly able to determine the precise location of subterranean veins by dropping "magical stones"—known to the Menomonie as *Yuwipi*—which made the copper-bearing rock "ring, as brass does."[8]

Remarkably, this indigenous account conforms to, or at least suggests, a prospecting technique actually practiced by ancient Old World miners more than 3,000 years ago. Bronze, with a high tin content—from one part in four to one in six or seven—emits a full resonant sound when struck with a stone. Such bronze is today known as "bell metal" for the ringing tone it produces. To the Menomonie ancestors, the local copper and manufactured bronze, of which they knew nothing, must have seemed one and the same. When they saw the bronze being struck with a stone to test its quality by the chiming sound it made, they assumed the copper had been magically transformed by the *Yuwipi*.

Just 10 years ago, archaeologists analyzing the skeletal remains of Roman Era inhabitants of Upper Egypt and adjacent Nubia during the early 1st century found the presence of *tetracycline*, an antibiotic in use today for treating bacterial infections. The Egyptians ingested tetracycline with a special beer concoction not unlike sour porridge. Further investigation revealed that retrieved Roman-era samples were identical in substance to the same beverage dating to the advent of Pharaonic civilization, more than 3,000 years before.

Related evidence in the form of surviving medical papyri reveal how dynastic physicians and brewers deliberately contaminated their beer with *streptomyces*, tetracycline-producing soil bacteria that thrive in the arid conditions of the Egyptian desert.[9] The Egyptians thus observed that their grain, laced with tetracycline, cured them of various bacterial ailments, 5,000 years before the discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming in 1928. Their high level of medical science helps explain why many residents of the Nile Valley experienced healthy longevity, such as the famous Pharaoh Ramses II, who lived to celebrate his 97th birthday.

Advances in Egyptian dentistry were constantly stimulated by the country's ubiquitous problem of sand blown by desert winds into food. The sand would inevitably wear down the tooth enamel causing cavities and abscesses, a dilemma that occasioned the world's oldest known recipe for toothpaste. A 4th century A.D. papyrus is a Greek-language copy of a traditional Egyptian invention already in common use at the outset of the 1st Dynasty, 3,400 years earlier. The original formula calls for one *drachma* (one-hundredth of an ounce) of rock salt, another drachma of mint, and one more drachma of dried iris, plus

20 grains of pepper.

Dentists only recently re-discovered the beneficial properties of the iris flower, which has been found effective against gum disease and is now in commercial use again after the passage of 16 centuries—yet another example of an ancient innovation reaching out from the deep past to influence modern technology.

According to the 1,600-year-old papyrus, all its specified ingredients should be crushed and mixed together into a "powder for white and perfect teeth."[10] It was discovered by Dr. Hermann Harrauer, in charge of the papyrus collection at Vienna's National Library, in 2002, atop a rubbish dump outside the modern Egyptian town of Al-Mahamid Qibly, the dynastic Imiotru, known to the Greeks as Crocodilopolis, because it housed the most prominent Early Middle Kingdom sanctuary (2050 B.C.-1652 B.C.) of the crocodile god Sobek. His name is a participial form of the verb *sbq*, "to unite," or "create wholeness," i.e., "health," and therefore appropriate to the discovery of a toothpaste recipe, especially given Sobek's abundant and powerful teeth.[11]

"It was written," observed Dr. Harrauer, "by someone who obviously had some medical knowledge, as he used abbreviations for medical terms."[12] The ancient Nile Valley cleaning agent was faithfully replicated by Austrian dentist Dr. Heinz Neuman. "Nobody in the dental profession," he declared, "had any idea that such an advanced toothpaste formula of this antiquity existed." A colleague volunteered to personally test the recreation. "I found that it was not unpleasant," said Dr. Heinz Neuman. "It was painful on my gums and made them bleed, as well, but that's not a bad thing, and afterward my mouth felt fresh and clean. I believe that this recipe would have been a big improvement on some of the soap toothpastes used much later."[13]

Anglo-American soap industrialist William Colgate began marketing the first commercial toothpaste in 1873, but it was hygienically inferior to its Pharaonic forerunner, which had been lost since the ancient Old World collapsed. Egyptian dental care even extended to the invention of breath mints made, as recounted in a 16th Dynasty papyrus, from combining cinnamon, frankincense and myrrh, boiled together into a honey base, then shaped as small pellets for easy consumption. Myrrh, a natural gum extracted from Boswellia tree resin, is analgesic—a pain-killer. [14] The ancients' greatest contribution to general health, however, was their institution of general hygiene.

While the Roman baths are famous, they were preceded 3,000 years by the lesser-known public water facilities of 4th millennium B.C. Mesopotamia and India. In describing the Indus Valley's earliest urban centers, researcher David Hatcher Childress writes that "the plumbing sewage system throughout the large cities is so sophisticated that it is superior to that found in many Pakistani (and other) towns today. Sewers were covered and most homes had toilets with running water. Furthermore, the water and sewage systems were kept well separated." Near Baghdad, homes and sacred structures in the Sumerian city of Eshnunna (modern Tell Asmar, in Iraq) featured elaborate arrangements for personal sanitation.

"One excavated temple," according to Childress, "had six toilets and five bathrooms." He goes on to quote the July 1935 issue of *Scientific American* magazine, explaining that the temple's plumbing equipment "connected to drains which discharged into a main sewer, three feet high and 150 feet long. In tracing one drain, the investigators came upon a line of earthenware pipes. One end of each section was about eight inches in diameter, while the other end was reduced to seven inches, so that the pipes could be coupled into each other, just as is done with drain pipes in the 20th century."[15]

Very old as Sumerian plumbing may have been, its age pales compared to a series of anomalous lead pipes inadvertently discovered inside three caves at Baigongshan, the "White Mountain," earlier this century by paleontologists visiting China from the United States. With an 18-foot-high ceiling, the largest cave features two reddish-brown pipes 16 inches in diameter. Outside and above its entrance, dozens of hollow pipes, some likewise 16 inches in diameter, with others down to four inches in width,

Scholars are still hotly debating whether these "pipes" in China are man-made or a formation of Mother Nature. Time will tell.

protrude horizontally from the rock face. About 260 feet from the cave's mouth, similarly hollow formations appear on the beach of and within Lake Tuosu, protruding vertically from the water or lie just below its surface, although they differ in ranging from 0.8 to 1.8 inches diameter, and have an east-to-west orientation. After the American paleontologists shared their discovery with local authorities in the city of Delingha, the Baigongshan and Lake Tuosu sites were written up in a six-part series of articles published by *Henan Dahe Bao*, the "Henan Great River News," in June 2002.[16]

These reports attracted the attention of state geologists and geo-physicists, who visited and studied White Mountain, returning to the Beijing Institute of Geology with sample fragments, which were subjected to standard examination procedures. The objects were dated to circa 148,000 B.C. Additional testing with different chronological methods consistently repeated the same time parameter, until even stubborn disbelievers, such as Brian Dunning of Skeptoid.com, in the U.S., were forced to concede the pipes' Middle Paleolithic provenance, tens of thousands of years before *Homo sapiens* arrived in Asia.[17]

Interviewed by a prominent, state-run newspaper, *The People's Daily*, in 2007, Zheng Jiandong, a geology research fellow from the China Earthquake Administration, half-heartedly proposed a natural explanation. He wondered if iron-rich magma may have arisen from deep within the Earth, elevating iron into fissures, where it possibly solidified into tubes. He admitted his speculation was negated by not only the pipe's own decidedly artificial appearance, but their physical connection to nearby Tuosu, more convincingly suggesting a man-made function as part of some water supply system. Moreover, their non-random, uniformly east-west alignment on the lakeshore contradicts a magmatic hypothesis. Additional samples were further analyzed at a local smelter, where 8% of their material composition could not be identified. "There is indeed something mysterious about these pipes," Jiandong conceded.[18]

There is also something mysterious about an object found in January 2019 by former Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor Dr. Michael Torres, while sweeping his metal detector over Melbourne Beach, on the east coast of Florida. Brushing the concealing sand aside brought to light what appears to be an Inca "funeral mask" embossed with an anthropomorphic figure surrounded by geometric designs. Dr. Torres convincingly speculates that it was part of South American riches taken by 18th century Spaniards, who packed their looted treasure aboard a galleon that sank in a storm. Since then, pieces driven by wave action continue to wash up on shore.

This pre-Incan (possibly made by the Sican) death mask found off the coast of Florida incorporates iridium, a rare mineral usually acquired from meteorites. It requires extremely high temperatures to smelt.

The mask's humanoid image is similar to other native representations of Kon-Tiki Viracocha, the flood-hero described in our above discussion of Andean herbal medicine. What most sets the object apart from other such artifacts, however, is its construction from iridium, supposedly first discovered by London chemist Smithson Tennant in 1803.[19] It took 10 more years for another British scientist, John George Children, to melt a very small sample of iridium with the aid of the most powerful galvanic battery available at the time. The first melting of iridium in appreciable quantity was finally accomplished by 1860, when blast furnaces had become strong enough for the job.

Yet, the same achievement was successfully undertaken nearly 3,000 years before at the hands of a nameless pre-Inca people, whose surviving copper slag heap at Wankarani in the Bolivian highlands is a likely site for the mask's creation between 900 B.C. and 700 B.C., when artisans there were known to have been the premier metalsmiths of pre-Columbian South America.

The Melbourne Beach find comprises a copper base upon which extraordinarily high temperatures have fused an iridium surface covered with melted silver and gold. As the most corrosion-resistant material known, iridium is the second-densest metal

after osmium, with which it is sometimes combined in an alloy for pen tips and compass bearings. Iridium is one of the rarest elements in Earth's crust, with annual production and consumption of only three tons. Most of it comes from outer space, delivered to our planet's surface in meteors, asteroids and comet collisions over the course of millions of years.

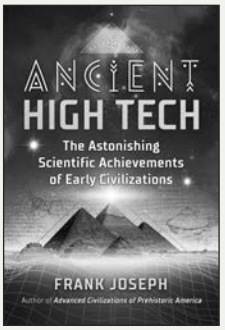
How the Wankarani could have found, let alone identified scarce iridium—much less sufficiently melt this very high density, nearly immalleable and exceptionally hard mineral for artistic workmanship—is made all the more impossible by archaeologists' insistence that furnaces operated by pre-Spanish Bolivians never approached the extraordinarily high temperatures required to melt iridium. Indeed, that was only achieved, as history tells us, as recently as the 19th century. Yet, there is the Andean mask, material proof to the contrary, and physical evidence of a technological level unequaled for some 2,700 years.

It is haunted by even more intriguing and difficult questions to answer: What was the artifact's purpose? Why was so challenging a metal chosen for its medium of creation? Iridium's stellar melting point makes it among the most heat-resistant minerals known. Was the Melbourne Beach object really a funeral mask as some observers believe? Or was it a face-plate of some kind to protect someone, very long ago, from an encounter with a dangerous heat source?

Its further study may tell. Abundant archaeological evidence supports worldwide indigenous accounts of a super-science possessed by civilizers in the deep past. While we might prefer to think of ourselves today as the most technologically sophisticated generation human history has ever known, our own civilization has been preceded by others, which matched and surpassed in some important particulars our material achievements. More important than the conveniences or luxuries afforded by inventiveness, then or now, is the social cohesion and communal sense of destiny a people experience. In this, early 21st-century Western civilization is woefully behind our ancient ancestors, from whom we evidently have much to learn. ❖

ANCIENT HIGH TECH

THE ASTONISHING SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF EARLY CIVILIZATIONS



The first self-igniting match was invented in 1805 by a French chemist. Yet, in Babylon, 3,600 years before, identical sulfur matches were in common use. On a temple in India, built millennia ago, there is a detailed carving of a man clearly shown on a bicycle, yet the bicycle wasn't invented until 1817. These inventions are only two examples of technology lost in the Dark Ages. Exploring the sophisticated tech achieved by ancient civilizations hundreds and thousands of years ago, Frank Joseph examines evidence of robotics, manned flight (hot-air balloons and gliders) and military science, including flamethrowers, biowarfare, poison gas and solar-powered cannons. He reveals how ancient construction engineers excavated subterranean cities, turned stone walls into glass, lifted 100-ton blocks of stone, illuminated underground temples and stored their food in massive air-cooled refrigerators. Examples explored in this book include the first alarm clock, invented by Plato, 600-year-old Aztec whistles that reproduce animal sounds and human voices, stone age jewelry worked with a drill, primitive robots in ancient Troy, Greece and China, and India's Iron Pillar—rust free after 1,600 years. The author also explores evidence of advanced medicine in ancient times, from brain surgery, optometry and prosthetics to dentistry, magnet therapy and even cancer treatments. Softcover, 336 pages, #888, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

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Outraged Over Comparison

As the Biden administration works closely with corporate America in the development of Covid-19 vaccine passports—digital or paper documentation proving an individual has been vaccinated—which would potentially be used to gain access to public spaces, private businesses and public events, critics are comparing the tyrannical proposal to the infamous yellow Stars of David that National Socialist Germany used to identify Jews. "Proposals like these smack of 1940s Nazi Germany," Republican Rep. Madison Cawthorn told Fox News in late March. "We must make every effort to keep America from becoming a 'show your papers society.' The Constitution and our founding principles decry this type of totalitarianism." The organized Jewish community and "Holocaust" activists have criticized and condemned the comparison. "To compare Covid-19 rules to the slaughter of millions in the Holocaust is disgusting, wrong and has no place in our society," ADL CEO Jonathan Greenblatt stated in response to growing comparisons of the tyrannical Covid-19 restrictions and some policies implemented during WWII.

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Bulgaria Bans March

A once-annual march to commemorate the death of Bulgarian Gen. Hristo Lukov, a nationalist and close ally of National Socialist Germany who led the Union of Bulgarian National Legions, has been banned for the second year in a row by Mayor Yordanka Fandukova of Sofia, the capital city where the march formerly took place. Gen. Lukov was assassinated by Jewish Communist partisan terrorists in February 1943 after being ambushed outside his Sofia apartment. Shalom, an organization representing Bulgaria's Jewish community, and the World Jewish Congress worked with the embassies of Israel, the United Kingdom and the U.S. to successfully lobby the Bulgarian government to ban the march. "The Bulgarian state has once again shown that it pursues a consistent and categorical policy against intolerance and hate speech, and in particular against the manifestation of anti-Semitism, xenophobia, hatred and intolerance in the form of a march through the streets of Sofia," Shalom said in a statement. "Once again, we would like to sincerely thank you for taking concrete steps to reduce the threat of far-right nationalism."

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The Long Arm of the Holocaust

The European Court of Human Rights recently ruled that judicial authorities in Bulgaria were wrong to ignore complaints brought by two Jews and two Roma (Gypsy) citizens against a nationalist Bulgarian politician, ordering the Bulgarian state to pay the four complainants $7,000 each for the fees and other costs associated with appealing the ruling to the European Court based in Strasbourg. Gabriela Behar and Katrin Gutman, the two Bulgarian Jews, and Kremena Budinova and Vasil Chaprazov, the two Roma, brought a suit against Volen Siderov, a nationalist journalist, author and leader of the Ataka Party, demanding that Siderov apologize for statements he made in a book published in 2002 describing the "Holocaust" as a "great hoax." Bulgarian prosecutors dismissed the charges against Siderov, citing his free speech rights, yet the European Court ruled that Bulgarian authorities "failed to carry out the requisite balancing exercise in line with the European Court's case law," according to the *Jewish Telegraph Agency*.

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Under Surveillance

According to *Der Spiegel* magazine, German authorities will put the Alternative for Germany (AfD), a nationalist political party that is critical of the European Union and massive Third World immigration into Europe, under surveillance for so-called "anti-democratic activities" and "rightwing extremism." The Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, Germany's Orwellian domestic intelligence agency, will reportedly begin monitoring and surveilling the legal political party, the first time a political party has been so blatantly targeted in such a manner in the post-WWII era. Joseph Schuster, head of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, described the proposed tyrannical measure "the right and necessary step" due to AfD's attempt to "undermine our democratic structures and discredit democracy."

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Eternal Squeaky Wheels

The popular online auction house eBay has announced it will ban the sale of at least 15 "Nazi-themed toys" after the *Jewish News* complained to the company, it was recently reported. A number of soldier and SS guard figurines, Lego-sets and models of Panzer tanks, among other items, were taken off the website by eBay, which apologized for the "offensive" items. According to eBay's policy on offensive material, the items that were removed included "historical Holocaust-related and Nazi-related items, including reproductions" which are banned from the platform. "Any item that is anti-Semitic or any item from after 1933 that bears a swastika" or that has been "identified as Nazi propaganda" will be banned as well, according to eBay. "These listings are banned on eBay, were removed and action taken against the sellers," a spokesperson told *Jewish News* in response to the complaint. "We have zero tolerance for hate or discrimination both on and off our platform, and [we] apologize."

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Save the Survivors from Covid

According to *The New York Times*, only 42% of New Yorkers 85 and older have been fully vaccinated against the SARS-CoV-2 virus. "For Jewish organizations," the *Times* says, "the fact that this age group includes many Holocaust survivors

—some of their community's most vulnerable and treasured members—has created an all-hands-on-deck emergency." The tear-jerker article went on to describe the frantic push by Big Apple administrators to vaccinate 20,000 NYC Holocaust survivors. At least one poor soul claimed she was "subjected to anti-Semitic abuse … on the streets of Hamburg as a child" and remembered "her mother, a widow who was killed in Auschwitz." Shockingly, the *Times* says there are an estimated "350,000 Holocaust survivors alive today and New York City is home to one of the largest populations of them in the world. About 20,000 live in the five boroughs, 80% of those in Brooklyn, with an estimated 15,000 living in the suburbs, according to community leaders." That's a lot of survivors.

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More Vaccines for Survivors

Germany recently reached an agreement with the New York-based Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany—commonly known as the Claims Conference—in which the German government would provide $13.5 million to help "Holocaust survivors" receive Covid-19 vaccinations. The funding will help establish the new Holocaust Survivor Vaccine Assistance Program (HSVAP), which will be administered by the Claims Conference and its network of over 300 partners. According to the *Jewish Telegraph Agency*, the funds will pay for organizing vaccine appointments, transporting "survivors" to and from appointments, and any needed follow up care or counseling.

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Stonehenge Mystery I

Has one of Stonehenge's greatest mysteries been solved? For decades, scientists have been looking for the exact location of the quarry for the famous Sarcen Stones that comprise the giant stone uprights and lintels of the ancient calendrical monument in the British Isles. They surmised that the stones had been hauled from a spot 15 miles away, somewhere in the Marlborough Downs, sometime around 2500 B.C. According to the *UK Independent*, "Scientists from the University of Brighton have traced the stones to a small, very specific, two-square-mile part of that range of hills—a patch of woodland just south of the village of Lockeridge, Wiltshire." The smaller 2-to-5-ton blue stones that were used frequently inside Stonehenge were, however, quarried from the Preseli Hills in Wales, about 180 miles away.

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Stonehenge Mystery II

Geoffrey of Monmouth, in his *History of the Kings of Britain* (c. A.D. 1100), spins a tale of how Stonehenge was built. He said the prehistoric construction was made using pilfered stones from the Giants' Dance stone circle in Ireland. Now a team of archeologists led by Mike Parker Pearson from the University College London's Institute of Archaeology may have proven Geoffrey right, at least somewhat. Pearson's team has found a 5,000-year-old dismantled stone circle called Waun Mawn in west Wales which, during Geoffrey's time, was part of Ireland. In addition, the ancient circle is close to the bluestone quarries used by the ancients for most of the smaller standing stones—erected centuries earlier than the Sarcens—at Stonehenge. Is it possible, that, as legend says, some ancient ruler or priest-king actually had the circle dismantled and, with the help of 15,000 soldiers fresh off a victory over the Irish, shipped the stones to Salisbury Plain? By the way, the 361-foot diameter of Waun Mawn circle would make it the third largest stone circle in the United Kingdom, after only Avebury and Stanton Drew. In addition, Waun Mawn is, like Stonehenge, aligned to the midsummer Solstice sunrise.

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Maybe Not So Ancient

One of the most iconically memorable prehistoric terraglyphs in Europe is certainly the Cerne Abbas Giant, that huge "man's man" with a war club carved into the side of a hill in Dorset, England. The 180-foot nude male warrior figure, once thought to have been created thousands of years ago, is possibly as young as several hundred. The remains of a particular type of snail shell found in the chalk outline contain "microscopic fragments of snails thought to have arrived accidentally in packing straw from Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries. … This suggests the figure may not be prehistoric, nor even Roman, but may belong to more recent times," according to *Current Archeology*. So who made it, when and why? Some say the massive carving was done by a member of Parliament who owned land in the area named Lord Denzil Hollis of Ifield. He carved it to mock Oliver Cromwell and his authoritarian Puritan regime, of which he was a severe critic.

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Did Humans Hibernate?

Archeology Magazine says that some researchers are starting to believe that early humans may have possessed the ability to go into hibernation to survive harsh winters, as do bears and some smaller mammals. After inspecting human fossils found in a cave burial chamber known as the "Pit of Bones" at the Atapuerca archaeological site in northern Spain, scientists came to the conclusion that the 430,000-year-old bones "had lesions and other bone damage similar to those seen in animals that hibernate." This conclusion appears to have been backed up by an article in the journal *Anthropology*. The journal states that, "primitive mammals and primates hibernate," which infers that "the genetic basis and physiology for such a hypometabolism could be preserved in many mammalian species, including humans." More then 5,500 human skeletal remains have been discovered at the Pit of Bones, all of which appear to have been dropped down the ceremonial pit on purpose over a period of decades.

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Rebs in the Crosshairs

Yet another symbol of the Confederacy will be torn down by the cultural terrorists systematically erasing history in every imaginable niche and corner across America. An iconic monument honoring Zebulon Vance, a prominent Southern politician, Confederate leader and former governor of North Carolina, will be removed from Pack Square in downtown Asheville, North Carolina. In late March, the Asheville City Council voted 6-1 to remove the 75-foot monument, acquiescing to a key exigency of Black Asheville Demands, a Black Lives Matter-type, Marxist-inspired racist revolutionary group. Hundreds of symbols of the Confederacy have been dismantled and removed across the U.S. in recent years.

Ireland & the World Wars

Irish foreign policy from 1914-1945 and the doctrine of non-intervention

By Antonius J. Patrick

INTRODUCTION

There are periods in history when mankind loses its collective sanity, a prime example of which can be seen at the time of the French Revolution. A current ongoing case of mass stupidity and cowardice has been the world shutdown of large segments of commerce and the curtailment and outright prohibition of many social activities and interaction all due to a virus that has proven to be less dangerous to 98% of the population than the average flu bug. Yet, the vast majority have gone along sheepishly with the hoax. The result: economic devastation, the infringement of the most basic of individual rights and an unimaginable expansion of state power.

World War I is at the top of any such list when mankind suspended common sense and blindly plunged itself into mass destruction and death. Ten million people perished in the conflict, its advocates speciously promising it would be "the war to end all wars" and one which "would make the world safe for democracy." Instead of ending warfare, WWI

EAMON DE VALERA

kicked off the bloodiest century in human history. More than 170 million were killed in a century of war, 50 million died in WWII, 70% of which were non-combatants.

WWI should never have been fought and, if cooler heads had prevailed, a second, more destructive conflagration would most likely have never taken place. Moreover, WWI was not fought for the platitudes espoused by the warmongers, but instead was waged because of secret treaties and militant nationalistic aspirations within each of the combatant's realms.

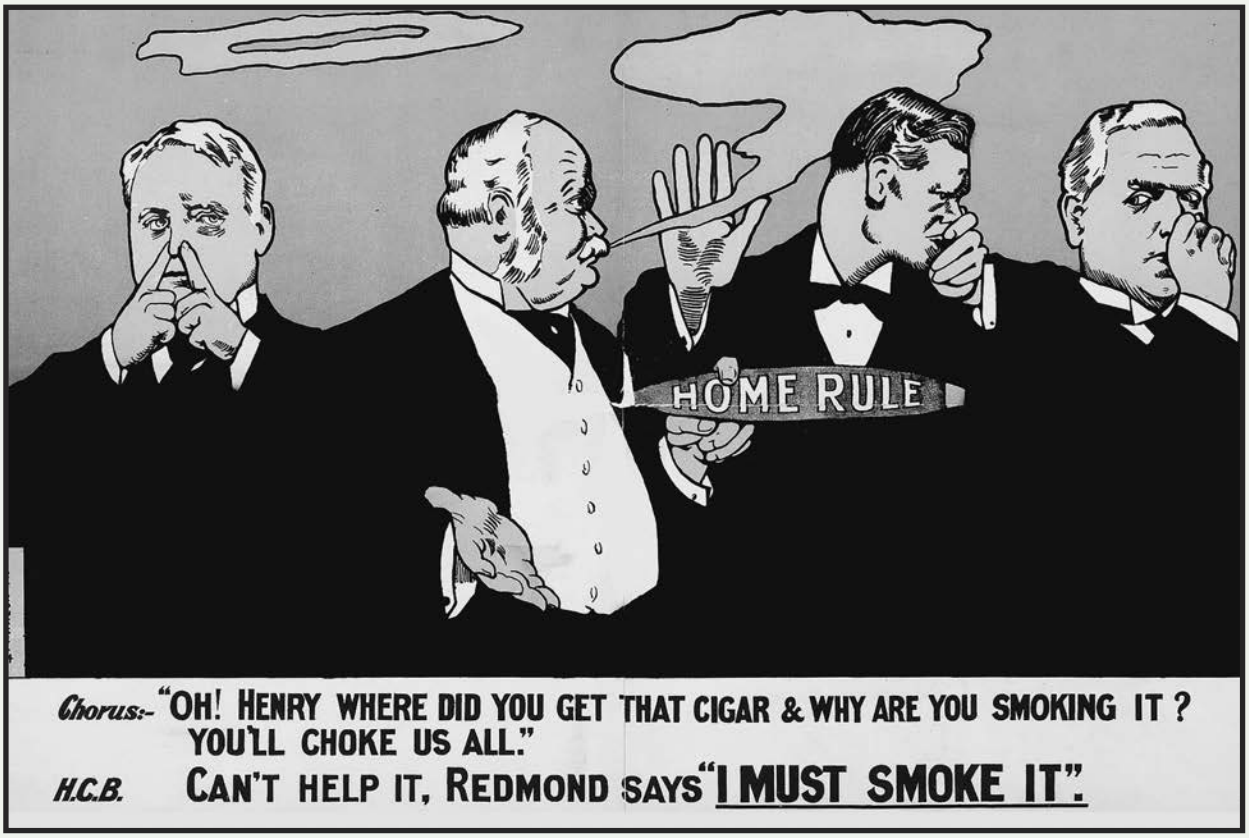
Sadly, historical events and their consequences cannot be undone, only learned from. Yet, the modern world has not grasped the lessons of the two world wars and how the loss of reason and common sense has led to the most baneful of social consequences.

IRELAND & WORLD WAR I

Ireland's involvement in WWI was wrapped up in domestic politics and the issue of Home Rule. Its participation in the war, although unforeseen at the time, would be a catalyst for its eventual independence.

In September 1914, Parliament passed a Home Rule Bill. Due to the ongoing war, it was suspended for a year or until hostilities concluded. Naively believing that the war would be over in six months, most of Ireland, as part of the British Empire, joined the "Allied" cause.

The counties that would become known as Northern Ireland enthusiastically backed the war effort with men and materiel. Northern Ireland had a significant industrial base which, by 1914, accounted for 8% of the world's shipping tonnage.[1] Northern Irelanders had opposed the Home


HOME RULE
Chorus:- "OH! HENRY WHERE DID YOU GET THAT CIGAR & WHY ARE YOU SMOKING IT ? YOU'LL CHOKE US ALL."
H.C.B. CAN'T HELP IT, REDMOND SAYS "I MUST SMOKE IT".

In this anti-Home Rule British cartoon, British politicians are forced to endure the "strong stench" of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's "cigar" of Irish Home Rule being smoked by John Redmond of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Campbell-Bannerman, prime minister of the United Kingdom from 1905 to 1908 and leader of the Liberal Party from 1899 to 1908, was for Irish Home Rule, social welfare and free trade, thus he was considered a radical. The nationalist Redmond, to retain his support in Ireland, postured for Home Rule while at the same encouraging Irishmen to sign up to fight and die for the British in World War I.

Rule Bill fearing that they would become second-class citizens in a country dominated by the more populous Catholic south. Their strong support for the war emanated, in part, in the belief that England would protect their rights and interests when and if Home Rule became a reality. Of course, after they secured their independent status from the south, Northern Irelanders quickly forgot about the rights of minorities in their dealings with their Catholic subjects.

The counties which would eventually become the Republic of Ireland supported the war at its outset in the belief that their loyalty to the empire in its time of need would be recognized and rewarded in the enactment of the Home Rule Bill. Catholic Ireland, however, was not as unified as the Protestant north on the issue of the war. While conscription was wisely never tried, there was opposition in the Irish nationalist camps over the war that impacted the Home Rule debate. Ireland's involvement in the conflict gave rise to more radical elements of the nationalist cause that sought a complete break with Britain, exemplified by the emergence of the Sinn Fein Party.

The largest contingent of the nationalist movement was led by John Redmond of the Irish Parliamentary Party (IPP). Redmond encouraged his fellow Irishmen to join the "crusade" "as far as the firing line extended."[2] He, like other war propagandists, argued that the conflict was being "undertaken in defense of the highest principles of religion and morality and right."[3] Redmond had conveniently forgotten much of his own country's history and what the English had done to the religion of his native land, where monasteries, religious schools and churches were forcibly closed, their land and goods confiscated and where priests and religious Irishmen were murdered, persecuted and exiled both in Ireland and in Great Britain.[4]

Redmond used the religious angle to coax Irishmen into the mass human slaughter taking place on the European continent. With the invasion of nominally Catholic Belgium by Germany, he said it would be "a disgrace forever to our country" and a "denial of the lessons of her history" to stay neutral.[5] No mention from Redmond or other Irish warmongers that Irishmen would be fighting against the Catholic Austro-Hungarian Empire which, at the time, was far more

Catholic in its culture and government than either Belgium or France. Austria was the last link to the Holy Roman Empire that was extinguished after the war's conclusion on the insistence of Woodrow Wilson.

Ireland's support of the war showed that the country was more interested in secular affairs and its political future than its devotion to Catholicism. The Church's hierarchy was doing everything in its power to prevent the war from escalating and, even during its duration, attempted to broker peace deals, all of which were ignored by the combatants. The pope at the time of the war's outbreak, St. Pius X (pope from 1903 to 1914), had tried to intercede and prevent a continent-wide war, but failed which, no doubt, contributed to his own death in August of 1914. He was one of the few who accurately predicted that the war would lead to massive casualties, tremendous destruction and political upheaval. All of his prognostications came to grisly fruition.

The conflict was not a religious affair, but was a battle between secular nation-states, most of which were hostile to Catholicism even in supposedly "Catholic" countries like France. In the early 1900s, France had enacted a number of anti-clerical laws that resulted in the closing of schools, the suppression of religious orders, and the confiscation of property.[6] Popes Leo XIII and St. Pius X vehemently protested to little avail. That Ireland participated in a war on the side of nations who had persecuted the faith demonstrates how much it had become secularized by the 20th century.

It has been estimated that 200,000 Irishmen volunteered for service in the British army, which resulted in 35,000 being killed in WWI. Despite their service, the Irish soldiers compared to those of the north were horribly treated:

> The Ulster volunteers [Northern Irelanders] were allowed divisional emblems … and fast-tracked into commissions. The Irish were refused the right to wear any form of national emblem (they wished to wear a harp on their uniforms), they were denied commissions unless they had undergone full training, and all of them were referred to as British, despite the passage of the Home Rule Bill and the achievement, legally at least, of nation status.[7]

So much for the hopes of Redmond and other pro-war politicians of gaining British respect for Ireland's sacrifices.

Ireland's initial war fever began to wane after the first year of senseless fighting. By 1915, with no end in sight, the idea of sacrifice for later political gain appeared to be a mistake to a growing number of Irishmen.

So many Irishmen, as 1915 morphed into 1916, had to ask what they were fighting for.

Historian Mike Cronin describes the situation after two years of war:

> What should have been a war of months, dragged on into years. Men began traveling home with stories of what they had seen, or with injuries they had sustained, or else they never came home at all. For all Redmond's rational thinking as to what participation in the war meant in terms of Irish freedom, the actual experience of men who went to fight was far removed from the context of political expediency. So many Irishmen, as 1915 progressed into 1916, had to ask what they were fighting for.[8]

Despite the war measures, Redmond and the IPP remained popular and held their seats in Parliament. Yet, support began diminishing as did the number of Irishmen volunteering for military service as the fighting continued and losses mounted.

Much of this changed, however, in April of 1916 with the Easter Rising. A group of radical Irish nationalists attempted to overthrow British rule and establish an independent Irish republic. The insurrectionists opposed Irish participation in the war and believed the time was right for a revolt against England, which was preoccupied with the conflict on the Continent.

The Rising was brutally put down and many of its leadership executed by the British authorities. At first, the revolutionaries had little support among the populace, which felt that their actions showed disloyalty to the Irish troops fighting at the front. The heavy-handed manner in which the rebellion was put down, which included marshal law, turned popular opinion against British rule and eventually against Home Rule and in favor of those who wanted a complete break with Britain. The continuation of the fighting—with no end in sight and the lack of specific war aims—further galvanized support for Irish independence.

In the spring of 1918, a successful German offensive on the Western Front started talk that conscription would be enacted. Although a draft was never instituted in Ireland, it did strengthen the groups that had opposed the war and were against Home Rule.[9] Conscription was at odds with the principles for which the war was supposedly being waged. If it was so noble a cause, why were people forced at gun point to join?

Mercifully, the war came to an end, but it had changed the country's political dynamics. Proponents of Home Rule had lost their political dominance, in part for their support of the war, while the harsh British crackdown after the Easter Rising emboldened the more radical nationalists. While Redmond and other Home Rulers condemned the reaction, they could never erase the memory of their alliance with the British in the war effort.

After the Armistice was signed, a

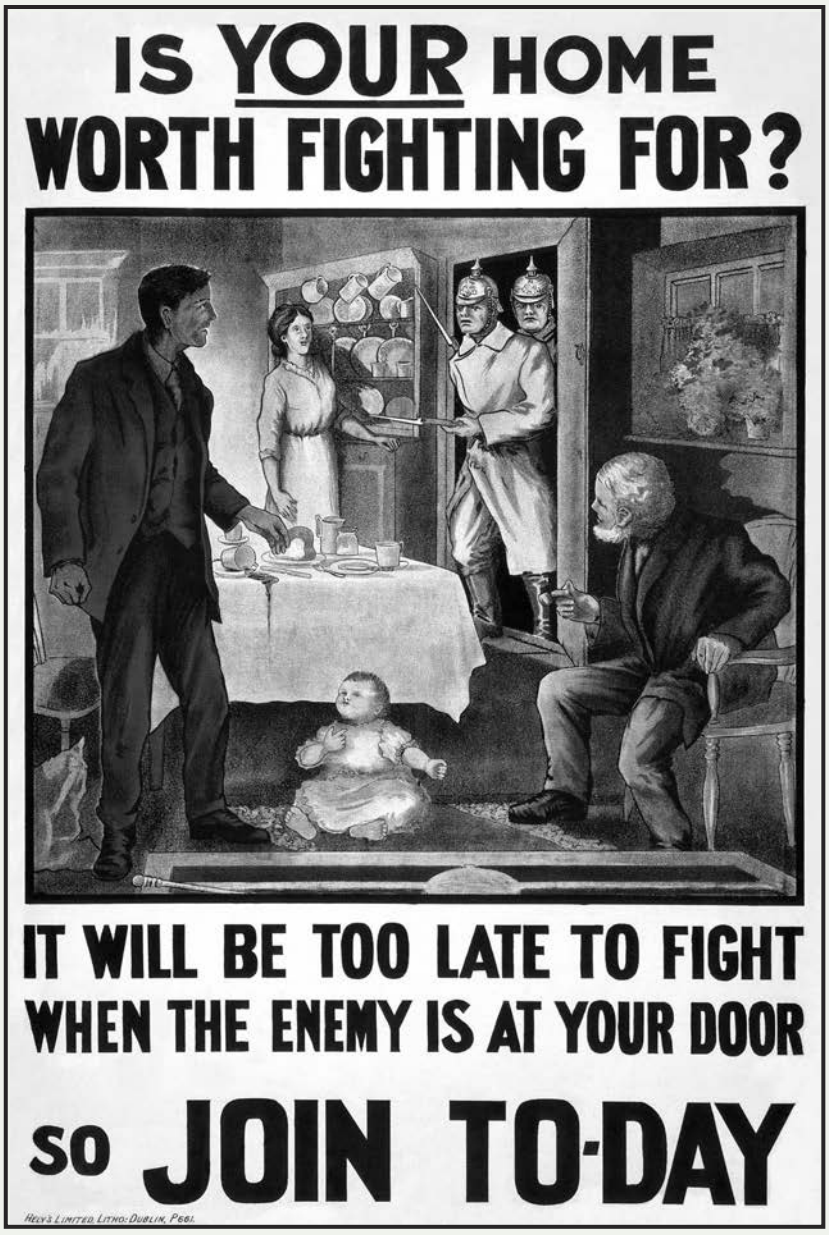
general election was called in December 1918. Sinn Fein, Ireland's ultra-nationalist party, won an astounding and unexpected 73 out of 105 seats that Ireland held in the British Parliament. The election effectively ended the IPP. Sinn Fein issued a manifesto before the election which, no doubt, contributed to its landslide. A portion of it read:

> Those who have endeavored to harness the people of Ireland to England's war chariot, ignoring the fact that only a freely elected government in a free Ireland has power to decide for Ireland the question of peace and war, have forfeited the right to speak for the Irish people. The present Irish members of the English Parliament constitute an obstacle to be removed from the path that leads to the Peace Conference.[10]

Irish representatives, many of whom would become part of the nation's first parliament after independence, attended the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. They had hoped to argue for an Irish republic using President Wilson's advocacy for the rights of small nations—a reason why the war was supposedly fought.[11] Not surprisingly, and in typical Anglo-American duplicitous style, the Irish contingent was ignored by British and American officials. This, of course, further advanced the cause for independence back home.

POSTWAR & INDEPENDENCE

While nothing had come out of the Paris Peace Conference, the struggle for Irish independence advanced. In 1919, the Irish War of Independence began. It was basically a guerrilla war fought in Ireland between the Irish Republican Army and the British army and its constabularies. In December 1921, the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed. It gave Ireland "dominion status" within the empire similar to that of Canada. A contentious provision of the treaty was an oath of allegiance that Irish parliament members (the *Dáil*) had to swear to the king of England.[12] The treaty split


IS YOUR HOME
WORTH FIGHTING FOR?
IT WILL BE TOO LATE TO FIGHT
WHEN THE ENEMY IS AT YOUR DOOR
SO JOIN TO-DAY
HELY'S LIMITED, LITHO: DUBLIN, PEGI.

This 1915 Irish war propaganda poster from Hely's Limited in Dublin was designed to scare Irishmen into enlisting to fight for the United Kingdom against the Kaiser's Germany which, the warmongers predicted, would be invading and conquering Ireland at any moment. At the time, Ireland was part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but had always wanted independence. With Britain distracted, Irish nationalists launched a revolution, even though as many as 200,000 men from Ireland were fighting in WWI on the British side. In 1918, desperate for cannon fodder, the British declared their intent to draft Irish citizens into the war effort. It was so unpopular, the British government never implemented the policy. After WWI ended, the Irish fought a war for independence with Britain, won it and soon thereafter the nation was engulfed in a bloody civil war. Many Irish, in retrospect, regretted their support for the British in WWI.

Ireland and a new civil war began in April 1922. The internecine conflict was particularly vicious between those who supported the treaty and those who wanted an independent republic. Treaty supporters, with British aid in weapons and equipment, won out, and the Irish Free State was established in April 1923. The opponents of the treaty, which included future Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, vowed to work for its abrogation.

While WWI was a catalyst in the country's eventual independence, it would be curious to ponder what would have happened had there been little or no Irish participation in the conflict. Neutrality was a morally sounder and, as things turned out, politically shrewder position to take. Ireland's status as a non-combatant would have been considerably higher in a postwar world filled with disillusionment over the outcome of the Great War. The country could have been at the forefront of the disarmament and peace conferences that sprang up over the next decades.

Certainly, a neutral Ireland would not have the serious divisions which came about after hostilities concluded and might not have been as leftist as it turned out to be. Redmond and the IPP were more bourgeois in outlook than their rivals. As in tsarist Russia—where the Bolshevik rise to power came in large part due to their resolute stance against the war—the war was portrayed as one fought for imperialism, waged for profit by big business and manufacturing magnates funded by the bankers. Their criticism of the war and the promise to get Russia out of it won the populace over to their side as it did in Ireland.

IRELAND & WORLD WAR II

The outbreak of what would become World War II on September 1, 1939, was the final repudiation to its predecessor's stated objectives as "the war to end all wars." Within a generation, this even more destructive conflict had erupted that forever stained WWI as one of the most futile and senseless conflicts in the annals of human history.

Despite immense diplomatic pressure and threats from the Allied governments, the Irish people and its leadership, most notably "Taoiseach" (Prime Minister) and Minister of External Affairs Eamon de Valera, refused to participate in the growing war. De Valera's commitment to isolation should never be forgotten, but it is a certainty that, had he not done so, the consequences for his country could have been catastrophic.

Certainly, as a small nation, there were practical considerations for not entering the fray. De Valera smartly noted how Irish participation in WWI led to the downfall of John Redmond and the IPP, but his courageous stance of neutrality came also from ideology. He stated that Ireland would not be "mercilessly exposed to the horrors of modern wars."[13] Thus, de Valera must be given tremendous credit for saving many lives, his country from destruction and the possible loss of sovereignty which would have come if Ireland had become involved.

"Ireland will not be mercilessly exposed to the horrors of modern wars."

Over the years, as political correctness began to pervade the entire world, de Valera and Irish neutrality have been criticized by historians for failing to participate in what has become known as the "Good War" fought by the "Greatest Generation." The crushing of the Nazi regime where Hitler supposedly ordered the liquidation of six million Jews in homicidal gas chambers is now the *raison d'etre* for why the war was fought. Those who have questioned the genocidal narrative or criticized the outcome of the war—which left one-third of Europe in Joseph Stalin's murderous hands and a power vacuum in Asia, which Communist China would eventually fill—have been heaped with opprobrium, ostracized and labeled "anti-Semitic."

CHURCHILL & IRELAND

While Ireland did provide some very limited assistance to the Allies, it was not enough for Britain's chief warmonger (and possibly the greatest foreign policy bungler in the nation's history) to condemn Ireland for not joining it in mutual suicide. That Winston Churchill has been universally praised for his supposed heroic and farsighted wartime conduct is disgusting. Churchill's war impoverished his nation with wartime debt, sentenced hundreds of thousands to death on the battlefields of Europe, and lost an empire. At the same time, figures like Charles Lindbergh, Fr. Charles Coughlin, Charles Beard and Harry Elmer Barnes continue to be mercilessly smeared for opposing it. Yet, as everyone knows, history is written by the victors.

In December, 1941, in an effort to induce Ireland to join the war, Churchill offered a scheme for unification with the north to make it "a nation once again."[14] De Valera had a long history with Sir Winston and distrusted the prime minister. The plan, in de Valera's mind, was vague and unworkable, and he remembered how Britain failed to carry out its promises after Ireland's support in the last war. In response, the Taoiseach wrote:

> On being handed the written text, I concluded that it was Mr. Churchill's way of intimating "now is the chance for taking action which would have ultimately led to the unification of the country." … I did not see the thing in that light. I saw no opportunity at the moment of securing unity, that our people were determined on their attitude of neutrality etc.[15]

Despite the fact that the United States had entered the war, de Valera rejected the offer and firmly stated:

> The policy of this state remains unchanged. We can only be a friendly neutral. From the moment this war began, there was, for this state, only one policy possible, neutrality.[16]

Throughout the war, Churchill and British foreign service officers continued to badger de Valera. Some very limited concessions were granted. In hindsight they were very minor compared to the pressure that Great Britain and America were applying to join the crusade. Certainly, if Ireland did more to aid the Allied cause, Germany would have responded. Yet, it never did and, in fact, diplomatic relations with Ireland continued to the end despite the protestations from Britain and the United States and calls for Ireland to send the German diplomatic team back home.

Privately, de Valera admitted that the German diplomats accorded themselves far better than their British or American counterparts. America's Foreign Minister to Ireland David Gray was constantly scheming and causing problems, all in attempts to get Ireland into the war.

In his "victory" speech on May 13, 1945, Churchill criticized de Valera once again for failure to come to Great Britain's aid—after the fall of France and before America's intervention—in its hour of need. In response, the Irish prime minister acknowledged that Britain showed courage, but so has Ireland throughout its history against a greater and more lethal foe, not mentioning, but clearly meaning, England:

> Mr. Churchill is proud of Britain's stand alone. … Could he not find in his heart the generosity to acknowledge that there is a small nation that stood alone, not for one year or two, but for several hundred years against aggression, that endured spoliations, famines, massacres in endless succession, that was clubbed many times into insensibility, but that each time on returning to consciousness took up the fight anew, a small nation that could never be got to accept defeat and has never surrendered her soul?[17]

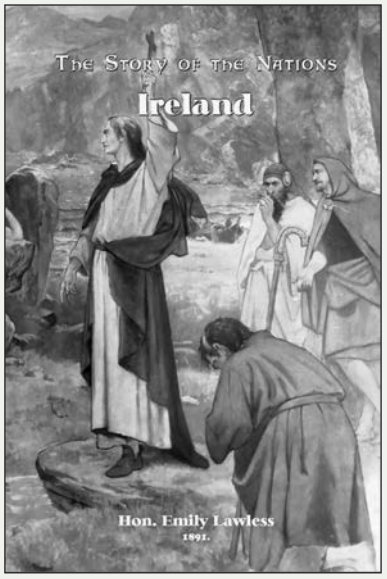
IRELAND & THE U.S.

U.S. entry into the war brought added pressure on the de Valera government which had to contend with a more powerful belligerent that sought Irish aid. With Irish Americans now taking part in the struggle, it was believed that Ireland would be more receptive to Allied war overtures. The problem was that Irish Americans and, for that matter, the rest of the country were staunchly non-interventionist right up to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Furthermore, Irish Americans, like their Irish kinsmen, had a distain for Great Britain, especially those who had parents and grandparents who had fled the mother country from British persecution. De Valera, who was born in the United States and had made a number of trips to America, understood this and was less concerned with Irish Americans than the Roosevelt administration's duplicitous foreign policy machinations.

America's foreign policymakers had become so exasperated with de Valera's intransigence on neutrality that they considered military intervention. David Gray, America's top diplomat to Ireland, said the Irish had:

> … made a number of more drastic recommendations, which included shutting off supplies of petrol in retaliation for Ireland not exporting foodstuffs to Britain, and refusing to allow unarmed neutral ships to travel in American convoys. He also drew up contingency plans for an American invasion of Ireland and the setting up of a puppet government in the event that de Valera "went to the hills."[18]

Gray pitched his dangerous ideas to FDR, and they were "read with interest." FDR said that it may become "necessary for us to follow a more positive course in Ireland."[19] The president praised Gray's advice, which had been a constant thorn in de Val-



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era's side. FDR said:

> Several people who have come back from, or passed through Ireland, have told me what a perfectly magnificent job you are doing. I did not have to be told that because I knew it, for the very simple fact that you have not given me the remote shadow of a headache all these years.[20]

FDR considered de Valera a "dreamer" who was hopelessly out of touch with the political reality of the times. "It will take a rude awakening to teach [him and Ireland]," FDR said.[21] The Taoiseach needed to be brought into line with the new world order that FDR and his pals, Sir Winston and Uncle Joe, had in mind. FDR said:

> If and when we clean up Germany, I think that Mr. Churchill and I can do much for Ireland and its future—*and I think that he and I can agree on the method with due consideration of firmness and justice.* [Author's emphasis.][22]

Fortunately for Ireland, FDR was never able to carry out his nefarious plans and died before the conclusion of hostilities to reside, no doubt, for all eternity with the rest of history's warmongers and mass murders far removed from the Prince of Peace and his blessed peacemakers.

IRELAND & GERMANY

The fact that Germany never took any hostile action against Ireland (the exception being the accidental bombing of Dublin) shows that Ireland had successfully remained neutral throughout the war. While most of Ireland's population leaned toward an Allied triumph and the fact that some 50,000 Irishmen joined the British army to fight, there was support for the Third Reich. Most modern historians attribute the support to Ireland's history of "anti-Semitism," which allegedly stemmed mostly from its devout Catholicism.

Empathy for Germany and its Jewish policy was not confined to far-rightwing crackpots or the traditional Catholic clergy, but could be heard in the halls of the Irish parliament. In 1943, the father of future Foreign Affairs Minister Oliver J. Flanagan unapologetically spoke:

> There is one thing that Germany did, and that was to rout the Jews out of their country. Until we rout the Jews out of this country it does not matter a hair's breadth what orders you make. Where the bees are, there is honey and, where the Jews are, there is money.[23]

His warning to Ireland did not garner any rebuke from the Irish deputies in attendance.

His warning to Ireland did not garner any rebuke from the Irish deputies.

In modern times, any public figure's accomplishments or good deeds over the course of a lifetime will be forgotten, besmirched or worse if that individual expressed any empathy for the Third Reich and, especially, Adolf Hitler. This certainly can be applied to Eamon de Valera's legacy.

On the announcement of the death of Adolf Hitler, Prime Minister de Valera, whose country had still retained diplomatic relations with Germany, expressed his condolences to the German people for the loss of their head of state. De Valera courageously defended his action which elicited much furor from American quarters:

> I have noted that my call on the German minister … was played up to the utmost. I expected this. I could have had a diplomatic illness but … I would scorn that sort of thing. … So long as we retained our diplomatic relations with Germany, to have failed to call upon the German representative would have been an act of unpardonable discourtesy to the German nation.[24]

De Valera went on to praise the German diplomatic corps for their honorable behavior and lambasted their American counterparts:

> During the whole of the war, [German diplomat Dr. Eduard] Hempel's conduct was irreproachable. He was always friendly and inevitably correct—in marked contrast to [American ambassador] Gray. I certainly was not going to add to his humiliation in the hour of defeat.[25]

DE VALERA'S VISION

In the same year that FDR, Churchill and Stalin met in Tehran to begin crafting what the postwar world would look like, de Valera spoke of how he saw Ireland after the war. It was very different than what the three warlords had in mind, and de Valera understood that if Ireland entered the conflict his hopes would be shattered.

In a 1943 St. Patrick Day radio address, the prime minister laid out his vision of what postwar Ireland should become. It was grounded in the country's traditional values and centered on the family and rural life. It was quite visionary for it anticipated many of the social ills that would plague Ireland and the rest of the world after the war's conclusion. He did not want his country to take such a path and wanted to ensure that the sufferings Ireland had endured for its neutrality should not be wasted.

De Valera was not necessarily opposed to true free enterprise, but saw a postwar world dominated by big business and multinational corporations funded by central bankers with privileges and support from the political elites of various nation-states. He believed that unbridled materialism would abound and that, if the family structure would break down, there would be a loss of social cohe-

sion and the disintegration of communities replaced with central control. He argued for something different:

> That Ireland which we dreamed of would be the home of a people who valued material wealth only as the basis for right living, of a people who were satisfied with frugal comfort and devoted their leisure to the things of the spirit—a land whose countryside would be bright with cozy homesteads, whose fields and villages would be joyous with sounds of industry, with the romping of sturdy children, the contests of athletic youths and the laughter of comely maidens, whose firesides would be forums for the wisdom of serene old age. It would, in a word, be the home of a people living the life that God desires that man should live.[26]

"[T]he speech," Mike Cronin notes, "was perceived by those opponents of [de Valera] as a statement of anti-modernism. It demonstrated a backward-looking rural state, dominated by images of the family that were closely linked with an adherence to Catholic orthodoxy."[27]

De Valera's speech was widely criticized within his political party, throughout the press and, of course, by U.S. Ambassador Gray. Yet, it did have its supporters—mostly among conservative and traditional segments of the Irish populace. Church officials and the laity lauded it and, while de Valera lost political support in parliament, he was able to attain majority status a year later.

CONCLUSION

WWI played a major role in the political upheaval in Ireland which ended in its status as a free state and, eventually, a republic. WWII, on the other hand, did not have the political impact on Irish life as did WWI. Ireland certainly suffered due to the shortages war creates that inconvenience daily life, but its landscape was not bombed-out nor its population decimated. This was due to the wise policy of Eamon de Valera and the Irish themselves who remained staunchly non-interventionist.

History books, which typically seek to excuse the actions of the victors, have ignored Ireland's wise and courageous policy. While it may have been ignored and now criticized by the politically correct, the Irish should be proud of their policy throughout the "Good War" and honor all of those who stood against the warmongers and mass murderers and kept the peace. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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2 *Ibid.*, p. 190.
3 *Ibid.*
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7 Mike Cronin, *A History of Ireland*, New York: Palgrave, 2001, p. 189.
8 *Ibid.*, pp, 189-90.
9 Gibney, *A Short History of Ireland* p. 195.
10 Quoted in Joseph E.A. Connell Jr., "The 1918 General Election," *History Ireland*, 26 (November-December 2018): 70.
11 Cronin, *A History of Ireland*, p. 199.
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14 Cronin, *A History of Ireland*, pp. 217-18.
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16 *Ibid.*, p. 593.
17 *Ibid.*, p. 611.
18 *Ibid.*, p. 594.
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20 *Ibid.*
21 *Ibid.*, p. 546.
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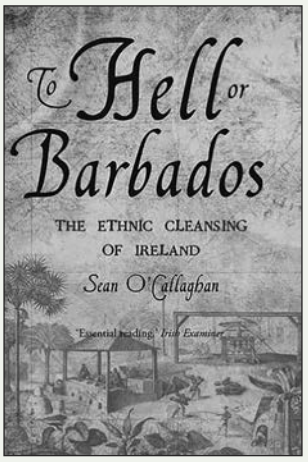
24 Quoted in Coogan, *Eamon de Valera*, p. 610.
25 *Ibid.*
26 Quoted in Coogan, *Eamon de Valera*, p. 628.
27 Cronin, *A History of Ireland*, p. 220.



To Hell or Barbados: The Ethnic Cleansing of Ireland

By Sean O'Callaghan. Here is the previously untold story of over 50,000 Irish men, women and children, most of whom who were forcibly transported to Barbados and Virginia as slaves. The book documents the history of these people—their transportation, the conditions in which they lived on plantations as slaves or servants, and their rebellions in Barbados. In the 17th century, Cromwell encouraged the slaughter and enslavement of the Irish for various reasons, one being that the Protestants regarded the Catholic Irish as inhuman, un-Christian and undesirable. According to the author, Irish priests were hunted down and Irish soldiers exiled to Spain or France, while rebels and widows alike were forcibly sent to the Caribbean as slaves. Over 50,000 were shipped to work in the baking Sun of the sugar plantations. This book chronicles what happened. Beatings, whippings, torture, rape and humiliation were just some of the terrible indecencies. Softcover, 248 pages, #754, ***$23*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge.

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar and educator living and employed in the Washington, D.C. area who must remain anonymous to avoid retribution from his employers. This essay is dedicated to the late Viscount Leon de Poncins (1897-1975).

The Remilitarization of the Rhineland

And the Death of the Locarno Pact

AFTER WORLD WAR I, GERMANY WAS FORBIDDEN TO HAVE TROOPS in the Rhineland, that cultural area of Germany bordering on Belgium, the Netherlands and France which it had lost after the war. The Treaty of Locarno, a series of seven pacts signed in 1925 by Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany, arranged for peaceful settlement of national disputes so that the disaster of World War I would never be repeated. Unfortunately, France decided to sign a pact with the Soviet Union that was a direct threat to Germany in violation of the Locarno Pact. Thus Hitler sent 3,000 German troops into the Rhineland to protect its national interests. David Lloyd George, a pro-peace member of the British House of Commons, stated that Hitler's actions had been fully justified to protect his country and that he would have been a traitor to Germany if he had failed to act.

By Joaquin Bochaca

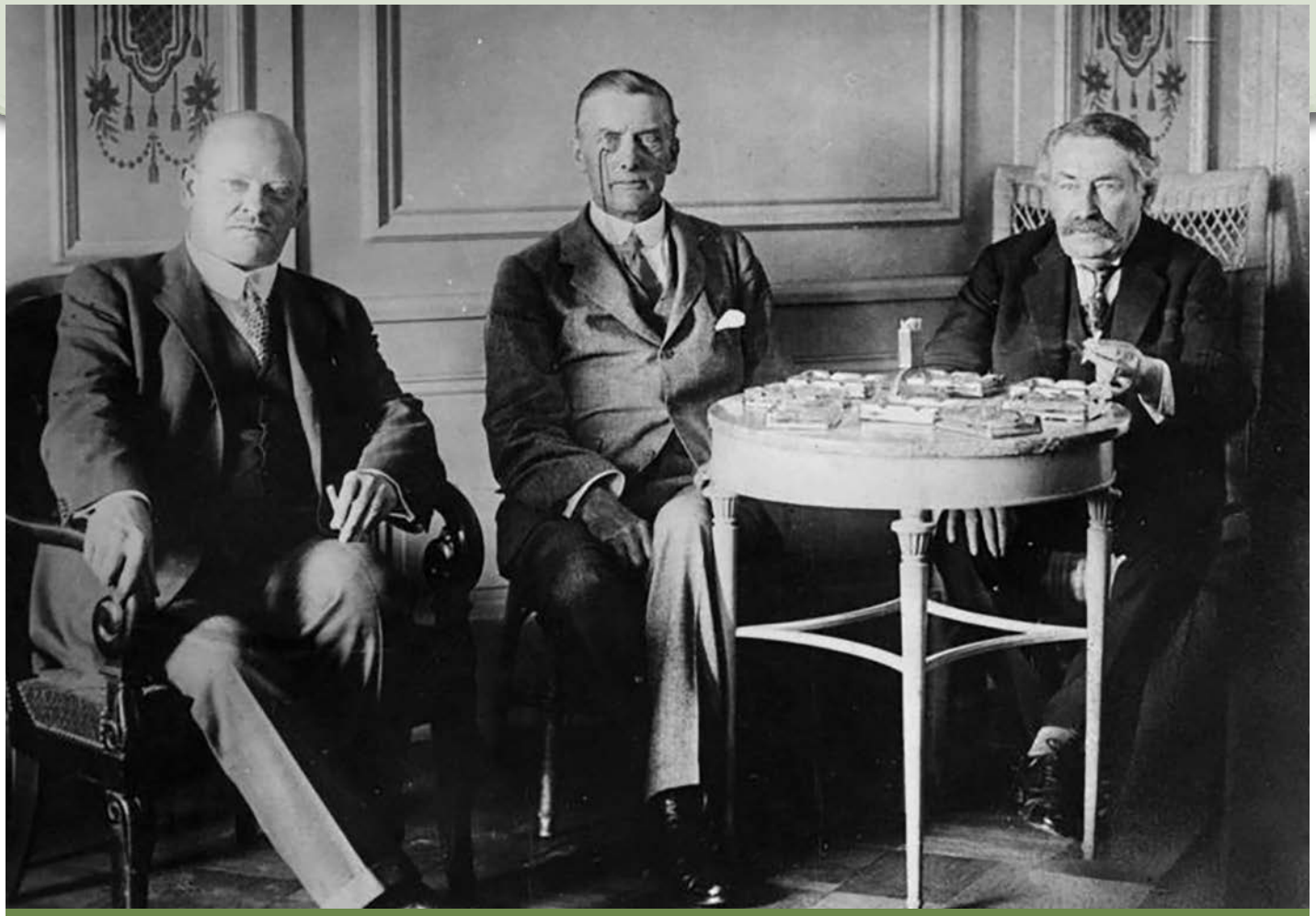
The Franco-Soviet Pact had instituted a situation of hostility between France and the Third Reich. After all, a basic tenet of Adolf Hitler's policy was his idea of the *Drang nach Osten*, the March to the East—a natural tendency of the German people since the Knights of the Teutonic Order, and even since Charlemagne. It is difficult to see how such a policy could be carried out without resorting to war, unless one were to bring about the downfall of the USSR by isolating it politically, militarily and economically, while at the same time supporting the Ukrainian irredentist movements. This policy was that originally followed by Hitler, who dreamed of vast territories to settle, with Ukrainians and Byelorussians under German protection and tutelage. The immense spaces of Eastern Europe would thus remain open to Germany's colonial expansion.

Already in *Mein Kampf*, Hitler had announced his intentions in this regard; the Bolshevik colossus was a giant with feet of clay that kept itself in power only through police-state terror aided by oriental fatalism. But there was a possibility that the political isolation of the USSR and support for Ukrainian and Belorussian nationalism envisioned by Hitler would not be sufficient to bring about the downfall of the colossus, and that the day would come when it would be necessary to confront it militarily. That is why Hitler desired peace—real peace, and not merely an armed peace—with the West, for which he asked nothing in return. In case of an armed intervention in the East, Hitler needed a free hand—that is, not to find himself forced to make war on two fronts.

Toward this end, the Locarno Pact was signed, by which England and Italy agreed to leave Germany a free hand, as did France, although France's less-than-transparent politics and its flirtations with the Little Entente darkened the picture a little, which otherwise seemed very bright for the Reich.

Against this policy, the Franco-Soviet Pact loomed as an obstacle that, together with the Czecho-Soviet pact which complemented it, installed Bolshevism politically in Central Europe and, moreover, made it impossible for Hitler to prevent its expansion throughout all Europe except by recourse to a war on two fronts. The French diplomatic measure not only established Communism in the heart of Europe and built a bridge to the West through the former's alliance with the Little Entente, it also granted a patent of respectability it had heretofore lacked. It is logical, then, that Stalin welcomed the pact as a blessing and, in return, ordered the French Communists to stop the strikes and demonstrations that had been causing so much harm to the French economy.

Here is the position adopted by the Reich in response to the real dip-



Gustav Stresemann, Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand at the Locarno negotiations, October 1925.

lomatic aggression represented by the Franco-Soviet Pact:

a) By committing herself to intervene in favor of the USSR even if the League of Nations made no such recommendation, France was making an agreement that far surpassed its obligations with regard to the articles of the League of Nations, since France literally "reserved to herself the right to determine who the aggressor was," which, from a political perspective, is a monstrosity.

b) By the Treaty of Locarno, France had promised not to carry out military operations against Germany except in a case of legitimate defense or if Poland or Czechoslovakia, with whom France had pacts of mutual assistance, were attacked by the Reich. Except for these specific cases, France renounced all recourse to war with respect to Germany in exchange for a similar promise by Germany and the creation of a demilitarized zone in the Rhineland, on the left bank of the Rhine.

c) Apart from the circumstances specified in the Locarno Pact, the Franco-Soviet Pact introduced into International Law, and by the exclusive will of two of its members, France and the USSR—that is, by a tiny minority—a third case, in which Germany would find itself in conflict with the Soviet Union. It specified that, in this case, France reserved the right to decide that Germany was the aggressor and that she had not merely the right but the duty to intervene by attacking Germany.

Some analysts, with unintentional humor, have claimed that the Franco-Soviet Pact was not directed against Germany.[1] If the Pact was not directed against Germany, against whom, then, was it directed? For there can be no reasonable doubt: a pact of military aid necessarily has to be, by definition, directed against someone. It could not, certainly, have been against Poland, allied by pacts with the USSR and, since its restoration as an independent nation in 1919, with France. Neither could it be against Czechoslovakia, which had just signed a pact of mutual aid with Stalin. Nor against Romania, which, like Yugoslavia, a member of the Little Entente, had a military pact with France. … Unless we are to believe that France promised its aid to the Soviet Union in case it was attacked by Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania or Finland, there remains, physically, no other possibility than an armed confrontation with Germany.

It is ridiculous, then, to deny that the Franco-Soviet Pact was aimed at

In this period cartoon, "Europa" treads carefully from stone to stone on its way to disarmament. The Dawes Plan ended Allied occupation of Germany and fairly settled Germany's reparations dilemma. In 1925, the Locarno Pact sought to prevent war through arbitration and a mutual desire to avoid the carnage that engulfed Europe in World War I. Unfortunately, France decided to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union that threw the progress made by the Dawes Plan and the Locarno Pact out the window, inevitably resulting in World War II.

the Reich. Consequently, on the 25th of May, the German government sent a note to the government of France, setting out this position: "Any intervention by France in consequence of the Franco-Soviet Pact would be contrary to Article 16 of the Pact of the League of Nations and would mean a violation of the Treaty of Locarno." Hitler mentioned Article 16 of the Pact of the League of Nations only incidentally. What he emphasized was the violation of the Treaty of Locarno, which he had described as "the only really clear and honorable treaty that exists in Europe."[2]

France took no less than a month to answer the German memorandum. On June 25, 1935, the French reply had the audacity to affirm that, "The Franco-Soviet Pact is not a military commitment." The French response does not stand up to the most cursory examination. The text of the pact says, expressly: "In the event that France or the USSR becomes the object of unprovoked aggression by a European nation, the USSR and, reciprocally, France will lend immediate aid and assistance."

And, we repeat, the signatories were to be the sole judges to determine who the aggressor was in any conflict, independent of what the League of Nations, to which they both belonged, might have to say on the subject. French leader Leon Blum did more. He wanted to obtain the moral support of the co-signatories of the Treaty of Locarno, and asked all of them the same question: "Do you consider that the Franco-Soviet Pact contains military implications?" London, Rome and Brussels asked for clarification of the question. Paris formulated it in other terms: "Do you believe that the Franco-Soviet Pact is in opposition to the Pact of Locarno?

After having been asked repeatedly, London responded on July 5. "The signing of the Franco-Soviet Pact does not modify in the least the obligations contracted by Great Britain" … but it did not give its approval. Very English. As if it had been agreed upon, Italy and Belgium replied in the same vein. This hardened Germany's position even more.

When it was announced on January 7, 1936 that the discussion on the ratification of the pact in the French parliament would take place on February 12, Hitler let it be known to the French, through his ambassador in Paris, that the Reich "would consider the ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact by the French parliament as a hostile act toward Germany and incompatible with the obligations of the Pact of Locarno, whose spirit and letter France would have violated."

The debate over the ratification lasted 15 days. The well known journalist Bertrand de Jouvenal, from the magazine *Paris-Midi*, succeeded in obtaining an interview with Hitler on February 21, in the middle of the debate. Jouvenal questioned Hitler about his sincerity when he claimed that he sought friendship with France, given that there were two or three very harsh diatribes against the French in *Mein Kampf*. Hitler answered:

> I was under pressure when I wrote this book. French troops were occupying the Ruhr. It was a moment of

maximum tension between our two countries. Yes., we were enemies. And I, of course, was on the side of my country, against yours, just as I was on the side of my country against yours for four years in the trenches. I wouldn't have respected myself if I had not been, above all, German, when the war came. But now there is no reason at all for conflict between our two countries. What do you want? For me to make corrections in my book like an author who prepares a new edition of his works? I am not a writer; I am a politician. My revisions? I make them every day in my foreign policy, constantly seeking friendship with France. My revisions I write in the great book of History.

Jouvenal then posed another important question: "You would like a Franco-German *rapprochement*. Would not the Franco-Soviet Pact endanger that?" Hitler's answer: "My personal efforts toward a reconciliation will continue always. Nevertheless, in practical terms, this unfortunate pact will of course create a new situation." Hitler stressed the point, saying:

> You are allowing yourselves to be dragged into the diplomatic game of a power that desires nothing more than to create chaos in the great European nations; a chaos of which she would be the greatest beneficiary. One must not lose sight of the fact that Soviet Russia is a political element which has at its disposition an explosive revolutionary force and gigantic armaments.
>
> As a German I must take note of such a situation. Bolshevism has no chance at all of success in Germany. But there are other great nations that are less immunized than we are against the Bolshevik virus. …
>
> You would do well to reflect seriously on my offers of an accord. I propose to you what no other German government could have proposed to you—an accord that would be approved by 90% of the German nation, the 90% who support me. I earnestly request you to take this into account: There are in the lives of nations, decisive occasions. Today, France can, if she wants, end forever the German danger that your sons have learned, from generation to generation, to fear. You could in one stroke, remove this lien that weighs heavily on the history of France. You have this chance.
>
> If you do not take it, think of the responsibility you hold toward your children. You have before you a Germany, nine-tenths of whom have confidence in their leader, and this leader says to you: "Let us be friends!"[3]

Bernard Partridge's illustration from *Punch* magazine shows France and the Soviet Union (depicted as a bear) bound by a sash bearing the words "Franco-Soviet Pact." The satirical political drawing's caption said, "Love Me, Love my Bear." Madame La Republique [the symbol of France] says: "It's magnificent!" King Leopold of Belgium (right) says: "But it's not peace," as he holds the Locarno Treaty, looking back in trepidation.

These were very skilled words and, apparently at least, sincere, given Hitler's foreign policy up to that point. These declarations had the possibility of modifying the decision of the

French parliament. And, if the parliament did not ratify the Franco-Soviet Pact, it would remain without effect, the Popular Front government would fall, and the USSR would receive a veritable diplomatic slap in the face. Nevertheless, Jouvenal's interview with Hitler was not published until seven days *after* it took place, that is, February 28. Exactly one day after the ratification vote in parliament.

The interview appeared too late, to the great surprise of the French and the indignation of Hitler, who was put in a position of seeming ineffectual, as if he had surrendered to the vote, which was favorable to the ratification of the pact by 353 in favor and 164 against. The speeches given in parliament by the radical leader Edward Herriot, quoting repeatedly the anti-French phrases in *Mein Kampf*, were decisive in swaying the 100 center-right deputies to the side of the ratification of the pact.

How was it possible that statements of such vast importance were concealed from the public for seven days? Two versions have been given. According to Galtier-Boissiere, there was an intervention by the government, which pressured the publishers of *Paris-Midi* not to publish Hitler's declarations until after the vote.[4]

It is most probable that that was the case, since Hitler's offers and his explanations of the notorious anti-French passages in *Mein Kampf* would certainly have had an impact on public opinion and on the 100 rightwingers. With towering impudence, Herriot had declared to his colleagues: "Don't you think that if Hitler wasn't sincere in his feelings against France, he would have refuted those passages in his book, or at least given us some explanation regarding them?

The fact is that this "explanation" which Herriot demanded had been given by Hitler days before and that, according to Jean Galtier-Boissiere and others,[5] the French government knew that, and kept it from the public. And if the French government did not know about it, then the responsibility would fall on the publishers of *Paris-Midi*. But when the maneuver was discovered in Germany, there were protests that could not possibly have passed unnoticed by the French government, which, nevertheless, took no measures against the magazine for its allegedly flagrant manipulation of information.

In any case, the French war clan, with the *Front Populaire* and a large part of the rightwing nationalists, had managed to put together the same strategy that had previously culminated in the Franco-Russian pact of 1891, which almost set off a war in 1907 and again in 1911, finally succeeding in 1914. The French government, and the majority of the parliamentarians who ratified the pact, however, were ignorant—or appeared to be ignorant—of the fact that Tsarist Russia and Bolshevik Russia were two very different realities.

As a consequence of the unilateral action of France, the Locarno Pact was abrogated.

Hitler's answer came a week later. On March 7, Hitler ordered the remilitarization of the Rhineland, officially informing the countries who were co-signatories of the Locarno Treaty, Belgium, France, England and Italy, that France, having violated said treaty, whose obligations were incompatible with the new Franco-Soviet Pact, he considered himself released from the treaty. The remilitarization of the left bank of the Rhine was indubitably a violation of the dispositions of Part V of the Versailles Treaty, as well as the Treaty of Locarno. But it was no more than a response to a previous violation of those two treaties by France. In international law—as for that matter in civil law—a treaty is no more than a reciprocal promise among two or more parties to carry out certain obligations. When one of the parties fails in its obligations, the other or the others are automatically released from theirs.

France's reaction to the remilitarization of the Rhineland was very animated, both diplomatically and in the realm of public opinion. But Germany held firm. Hitler knew from the English note of July 5, 1935 and the Italian one of July 15, responding to the inquiries by France over the then-projected Franco-Soviet Pact, that none of these powers would intervene and, hence, France would remain alone against Germany. When France now turned to Poland and the Little Entente, she received in response the promise of aid from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland, but only on condition that France would take the initiative and that England and Italy would be part of the coalition. That is, in diplomatic language, her allies left France on its own.

On March 12, the ministers of foreign affairs of the co-signatories of the Treaty of Locarno met in London. Hitler set, as a condition for sending a representative, that the latter would have the same right to speak as his colleagues, that the previous violation of the terms of the treaty by France would be studied and that the delegates would be prepared to immediately enter into negotiations over new German proposals.

When these requests were refused by France and Belgium—which, at that time, was politically a satellite of France—Germany refrained from sending a representative to the London conference. At the conference, it was recognized that the Treaty of Locarno had died a natural death. Observing that his position was strong, Hitler thought that the League of Nations could provide a good public relations opportunity and a diplomatic sounding board and, taking advantage of the fact that he had been invited to

German troops enter the Rhineland preceded by a vanguard of military musicians, March 7, 1936.

attend, Hitler sent thither von Ribbentrop, who arrived March 19 and made the following declaration:

> Chancellor Hitler formulated a whole series of proposals in favor of peace. They were not taken seriously.
>
> • He proposed a general disarmament; that was rejected.
>
> • He proposed a partial, equitable disarmament, based on armies of 200,000 men; that was rejected.
>
> • He proposed an aerial pact; That was rejected.[6]
>
> • On May 21, 1935, he proposed a combination of measures designed to ensure peace in Europe; they were rejected, except for the dispositions concerning naval disarmament, which served as a basis for the Anglo-German accord.
>
> The chancellor of Germany has reiterated many times his offers of peace and—permit me to say—he and all of Germany hoped that the Franco-Soviet Pact would not be ratified. When, ignoring his offers and warnings, the French parliament ratified this pact, the Reich's chancellor, conscious of his grave responsibilities toward the German people, came to the only possible conclusion. He reestablished German sovereignty over all the territory of the Reich.
>
> In acting thus, the German government based itself on the following facts:
>
> 1. As a consequence of the unilateral action of France, the spirit and letter of the Pact of Locarno has been so radically distorted that said pact has lost its force and effect.
>
> 2. As a consequence of the new military alliance concluded between France and the Soviet Union, Germany has been forced to put into practice, without delay, the elemental right of every nation to assure the security of its own territory.
>
> For this reason, the German government categorically rejects the charge of having unilaterally violated the Treaty of Locarno. It is materially impossible to violate an accord which the acts of another signatory have already rendered obsolete.
>
> The content and scope of the German proposals require no explanation. They are so broad and

> comprehensive that any man motivated by a sincere love of Europe can only wish their rapid implementation. Hopefully, the Counsel of the League of Nations, guided by their deepest feelings and conscious of their historic significance, will recognize that they have in their hands the instrument with which it will be possible to banish the specter of war and steer an anxious Europe onto the path of Peace.[7]

Von Ribbentrop's logic seems irrefutable. And the proof thereof is that no one attempted to refute it. There was no discussion, in spite of the fact that the German plenipotentiary seemed, clearly, to await a response. There was none. All the counsel members seemed embarrassed.[8] In their name the president of the assembly took note of Ribbentrop's speech and adjourned the meeting.

That afternoon, in Ribbentrop's absence, which, oddly, no one seemed to notice,[9] the counsel confined itself to declaring, with no previous discussion and no commentary, that "Article 43 of the Versailles Treaty has been violated by Germany." There was no talk of military intervention or of reprisals or of any kind of action.

On adjourning the meeting, Stanley Bruce gave a short oration which contained the following phrase: "Chancellor Hitler has renewed his offers of cooperation. They have been confirmed to us this very morning by his personal representative. I am convinced, then, that a solution will be found." This was, in fact a sort of note of approval given unexpectedly to Hitler by Bruce, an English conservative who was opposed to the war clan represented by the labor movement and the so-called young conservatives.

Some days later, on March 29, a referendum "approved the work carried out by the Fuehrer in the course of the past three years," by 44,411,911 votes—that is, 99% of the voters, or the strongest majority one could ever get. The vast majority of the newspapers and magazines of the Western democracies, however, spoke of "rigged elections." They were forgetting that, in the Saar region, under the control of the League of Nations, Hitler got no less than 90.75% of the votes, after 15 years of French propaganda. It does not seem wildly unrealistic, then, to believe that without adverse propaganda and with the good work of Dr. Joseph Goebbels from the German Ministry of Propaganda, better results would be obtained—as much as, in this case, 99%.

Hitler had won all down the line, but the war clan had succeeded by means of the lavish use of its propagandistic resources on a worldwide scale in making the Fuehrer appear in the eyes of an increasingly large portion of public opinion as a breaker of pacts and treaties—when, in the present case, it appears beyond a reasonable doubt that the treaty breaker was the French government, and not the German government. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Leon Blum and his nephew, Interior Minister Jules Moch (aka Moshe) were the champions of these mental acrobatics. (Author's note.)

2 Speech to the Reichstag May 21, 1935.

3 *Paris-Midi*, February 28, 1936.

4 Jaques Galtier-Boissiere: *Histoire de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale*.

5 Paul Rassinier: *Les Responsables de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale*, p. 109.

6 On March 31, 1936 Hitler proposed the prohibition of incendiary bombs and the bombardment of open cities. His proposal was summarily rejected.

7 *Journal of the League of Nations*, March 27, 1935.

8 Paul Rassinier: *Les Responsables de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale*, p. 112.

9 Archibald M. Ramsay: *The Nameless War*.

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. This article was translated by ***Margaret Huffstickler***, a talented linguist versed in several European languages and also a gifted vocalist, and ***John DeNugent***, an activist, author, writer and researcher. His website is www.JohndeNugent.com.

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The War Against Whites

The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West

The War Against Whites is a penetrating study by Arthur Kemp that reveals that the Black Lives Matter (BLM) ideologues do not seek "racial equality," but rather the total destruction of White civilization. Kemp explains that BLM is driven by a deep, underlying mass psychosis that falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First-World society.

Dealing with genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology and behavior—which are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socio-economic status, education, and health—this book refutes the claim that "systemic racism," a code word for "blame Whitey," is the cause of non-White failure around the globe.

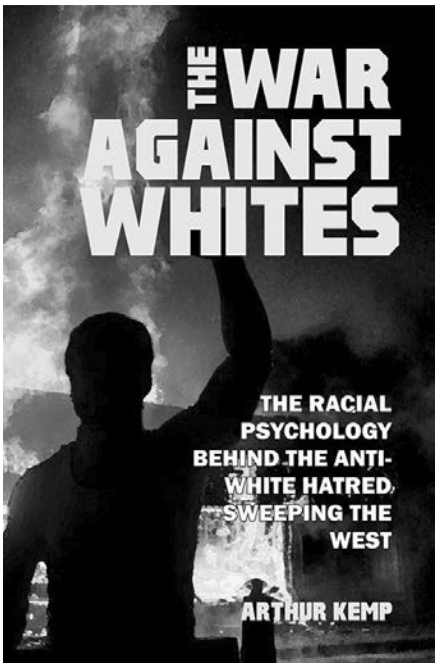
Starting with a complete review of the George Floyd incident—which, using medical and scientific records, conclusively shows that Floyd died from a narcotic overdose and not police restraint—this work covers it all …

• Dissects the myth that police in the U.S. are "killing Blacks," showing that, in proportion to vastly differing racial arrest records, more Whites than Blacks are killed by American police—and that almost all incidents are linked to criminal activity;

• Shows that Blacks are being shot down and murdered *en masse* in the U.S.—but by other Blacks, and not by "racist" Whites;

• Shows through official crime records in the U.S., the UK, Netherlands, France, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Norway, Australia and South Africa, that Whites are overwhelmingly the victims of non-White crime;

• Analyzes—and rejects—the claim that "poverty causes crime" by showing that the poverty distribution among racial groups in the U.S. does not match their crime rates;



• Provides a thorough refutation of the "environment causes behavior" argument;

• Shows that low IQ has been conclusively linked to crime rates—among all races—and that, because of the racial IQ distribution, those races with average lower IQs will have a larger number of criminally inclined individuals;

• Shows the link between schizophrenia, the "aggression gene" and violent crime. These inherited traits are unevenly distributed between the races. All these factors cause racial crime rate differences, not "systemic racism";

• Reviews how racial demographic change inevitably results in differing interpretations of history, and how Black history is being invented to replace White history as this change takes place;

• Reviews the true history of slavery in America, showing that Blacks bear greater responsibility for the inhumanity of the slave trade (because they were the ones who sold Africans into slavery and proportionally owned far more Black slaves than did Whites in colonial America);

• Reveals how Whites are blamed for all problems experienced by non-Whites, including criminality, educational failure, infant mortality and, absurdly, even non-White obesity levels;

• Reveals that the establishment, far from being "systemically racist," in fact actively discriminates against Whites on a social, economic and political level, giving non-Whites the advantage through affirmative action, "minority set-asides," and job reservation;

• Shows how the physical dispossession of Europeans from their homelands through mass immigration is a reality and that it will lead to the extinction of White Western civilization;

• Finally, provides the only solution through which racial conflict can be avoided and all cultures can exist in peace and harmony.

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Killing Castro

How the CIA willingly worked with the mob to instigate "regime change" in Communist Cuba

By the TBR Staff

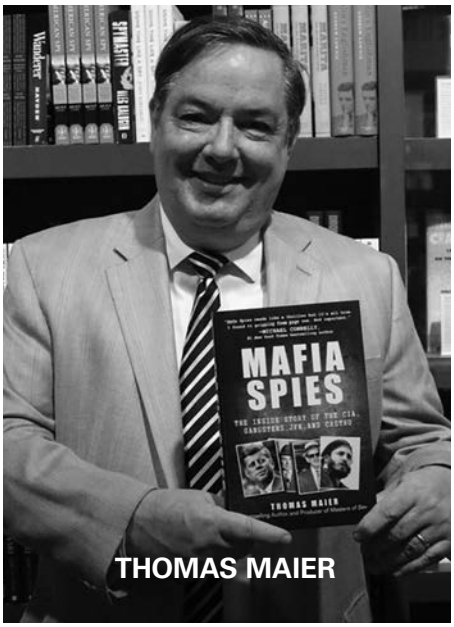
Mafia Spies reads like a thriller, telling the true story of our government's unethical and criminal use of gangland torturers and murderers to try to assassinate a foreign leader.

It is said the U.S. Central Intelligencer Agency (CIA) made at least six top-secret attempts in the 1960s to kill the Cuban Communist dictator Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz. Castro, however, died peacefully in his bed at age 90 in 2016. If you believe the Communists, there were a mind-numbing 638 such attempts on Castro's life.

The CIA, not wanting to dirty its own hands with the possibly illegal task of slaying a foreign leader, decided to recruit three professional hit men from the Mafia, while pretending with "plausible deniability" to have no connection with the unsavory trio.

Since the CIA was forbidden to operate domestically, it strove mightily to conceal its actions within our shores from prying eyes, notably from the rival spy agency the FBI.

Mafia Spies by Thomas Maier tells the strange saga of this secret effort by these unusual bedfellows, as if Maier were there like a fly on the wall. Some of these assassination attempts were at the hands of the U.S. Mafia, acting as "patriots" on behalf of the CIA.



THOMAS MAIER

In one attempted slaying, a poison pill was to be dissolved in the commandante's milkshake, but the bumbling murderer allegedly put the pill in a freezer to keep it fresh; it stuck to the side of the freezer and tore open when the killer sought to use it, so the plot was foiled.

There was good reason to want the bearded Bolshevik dead, even if assassinating him was ethically questionable and illegal. The late, respected University of Hawaii historian R.J. Rummel reported in 1987 that credible estimates of the Castro regime's death toll of the Cuban people ranged from 35,000 to 141,000, with a median estimate of 73,000. Actually those figures include 21 Americans, several of whom worked with the CIA.

For a time during the 1960s, it is said, the Communist government extracted most of the blood from victims before they were shot, then sold it to other Communist lands for $50 a pint.

How many died in a Cuban jail since 1959? How many were executed? How many were lost at sea fleeing the dictatorship—77,000? It is difficult even to guess. The suicide rate tripled under Castro. We should perhaps include the 1,500 or so Cubans who still kill themselves every year because life under the current regime is still basically intolerable. And this is without counting the Cuban soldiers who lost their lives fighting for Castro in places like Angola. Add another 10,000 to the death toll.

But Castro had a very effective counterspy agency and network of double agents, which made our CIA look pathetic in comparison.

The American Mafiosos, or *Mafiosi*

in Italian, from Chicago, Las Vegas, Hollywood and Miami, claimed to be motivated by good, old American patriotism, but clearly in their minds was the hope of recovering Cuba as their casino cash cow and smuggling center which they had lost when the Communists took over the island. They also planned on getting a sort of "get out of jail free" card in return for helping the U.S. government.

Maier focuses on two hoodlums in particular, Filippo Sacco, better known as "Handsome" Johnny Roselli (1905-1976), and Chicago mobster Salvatore Giancana (1908-1975), better known as Sam "Momo" or "Mooney" (so called because he was a murderous "loony"). Giancana, when of draft age, is said to have faked being a psychopath to avoid conscription—but he didn't need to fake it. He really was psychopathically insane, according to people who knew him and those who profiled him.

Roselli, an illegal alien, hoped helping the CIA kill Castro would protect him from deportation.

The third assassin was Florida don Santo Trafficante (1914-1987), who may have been a double agent working for Castro. (He seems to have handled illegal drug smuggling for Fidel.) Trafficante doesn't get nearly as much attention in *Mafia Spies* as the other two assassins. He, unlike the other two, died a natural death. Trafficante worked for some time with the Cuban refugee community in Florida.

We get to know these thugs, especially Roselli and Giancana, inside and out. Some of the racketeers in the story are "credited" with brutal torture and between 300 and 400 murders—usually getting away with them without facing legal charges.

These gangsters are confusing character studies, however. Roselli allegedly liked to avoid violence, was a sharp dresser and even produced

The original caption to this photo of Fidel Castro read: "Seems amused by assassination plot. … Seeming quite amused, Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro holds up a newspaper headlining the discovery of a plot to kill Castro here, April 23rd. Castro was at the Overseas Press Club at the time. Police said five brothers had been sent here from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to assassinate the bearded leader. Police said that three other men, including a sixth brother, were believed to be in New York in connection with the plot to kill Castro. Earlier in the day, when asked about a reported assassination attempt, Castro had replied, 'In Cuba, they had tanks, planes and they run away. So what are they going to do here? I sleep well and don't worry at all'."

some Hollywood movies. Giancana has a soft spot for his wife and other virtuous women. And another mobster mentioned by Maier—who comes to a horrible end—liked playing Santa Claus at Christmastime.

Some readers will be surprised to find conservative ex-presidential hopeful Barry Goldwater in this book, but he was friends with mobster Willie Bioff, who was murdered by fellow thugs for "squealing" to the feds.

Roselli was no coward. He heroically accompanied anti-Communist Cuban exiles in their attempted invasions of the Red-held island nation and even had a boat shot out from under him by Castro's coast guard.

Roselli (who, by the way, was friends with Frank Sinatra and the Kennedys) made it clear he did not want any money for assassinating Castro (the CIA was offering $150,000), and Giancana felt the same way. But $150,000 was chump change to these highly placed Mafia bosses, who made millions from prostitution, extortion, gambling and drugs—and would make many millions more if Havana were reopened to their nefarious activities with the Communists out of the picture.

Sinatra, for some reason, always thought romantically about the Mafia and the life of a criminal, according to the author. John F. Kennedy and brother Robert would go on to have plenty of Cuban troubles—the Castro assassination attempts, the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion fiasco and the 1962 missile crisis, to name just a few.

Adding to the complications, JFK, a married man as we all know, shared a girlfriend, Judy Campbell, later Judith Exner, with racketeer Giancana.

At one point, Joe Kennedy asked Sinatra to enlist Giancana's help in swinging the key state of West Virginia in JFK's favor—which it looks like he did. JFK narrowly won the presidential election over Richard Nixon, thanks to Mafia influence, says the author. (See page 121-22.)

Rather than deal with the mobsters directly, the CIA used a "cutout"—a go-between—named Robert Maheu, a private eye who also worked very profitably for Howard Hughes.

CIA Deputy Director Richard Bissel also makes an appearance. He believed killing Castro would be a feather in his cap, though he carefully avoided mentioning the subject to protect his culpable deniability.

Author Maier touches on such questions as: What was the ultimate role of Norma Jeane Mortenson (Marilyn Monroe), who allegedly committed suicide? What was the role of JFK? Was his assassination blowback from Cuba and Castro? Was Castro a successful assassin while U.S. cloak-and-dagger men were consistently bumbling? Why were these two particular *Mafiosi* hired? Would Giancana want to dirty his hands, when, as *capo di tutti capi*, he had armies of murderers at his beck and call? Why not rely more on native Cubans to eliminate Castro? He had plenty of local adversaries, some conveniently close to him. Felix Rodriguez, Enrique Alvarez, Posada Carriles and Orlando Busch are possible examples. But they are not part of Maier's story.

At first after his takeover, Fidel "the Beard" Castro could be seen strolling the streets unprotected. Later his security became the tightest of anyone, anywhere in the world.

Maier discusses the plot with the exploding cigar meant to blow Castro's head off, the exploding seashell idea and other James Bondian but all-too-real notions. Surely the U.S. government didn't want to see a return of Fulgencio Batista—who may have killed 20,000 Cubans during his tenure—nor did it want the Mafia running the island nation.

Ironically, the FBI, which had begun to take an interest in organized crime, found out the Mafia was planning to murder Castro and notified the CIA, not knowing the murder was a CIA op. In another odd plan, the CIA came up with a cigar containing a depilatory chemical that would make Castro's beard fall out—but the mobsters scorned this hare-brained idea. Finally the spy agency came up with pills containing botulism toxin. Roselli and Giancana would get these, via Rafael Gener and Tony Varona, into the hands of Juan Orta, the designated assassin in Cuba. (See page 105.) Orta, however, got cold feet—or maybe never even tried to kill "El Maximo." He returned the pills like overdue library books. Thus failed what is said to have been the CIA's first attempt at assassinating Castro. Castro boasted, "If surviving assassination attempts were an Olympic event, I would win the gold medal." The CIA/Mafia men also tried putting poisonous powder in his boots and germs in his scuba suit.

Giancana selected a man named Richard Cain to get a poison pill into Castro. Cain was an American who spoke Spanish and who Giancana had personally trained and treated like a son. Cain got into Cuba but failed to find a way to get Castro to ingest the pill. At about this time, Marita Lorenz, a Castro mistress, also failed to kill him. (See page 79.) Confronted by Fidel, she broke down and confessed. He allegedly handed her his own .45, but she could not shoot "El Caballo."

By November 1961, Giancana expressed anger about RFK and JFK crusading against organized crime: "That rat [John Kennedy]! We [did everything we could] for him and gave him the election, and he gets his brother to hound us to death."

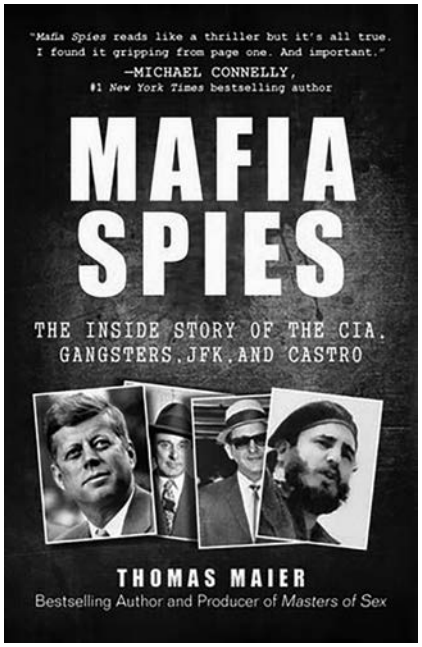
The mobsters put some of the blame on Sinatra as their go-between, and considered putting a "hit" on the famed singer or some of his "Rat Pack" associates, but he was allegedly saved by his beautiful singing voice.

The signing of Executive Order 11905 on February 18, 1976 by President Gerald Ford put a stop to attempts at assassination of foreign leaders, but until then it was open season on Fidel Castro.

If you want to get a better understanding of the history of the 1960s and the CIA's willingness to assassinate anyone who stood in its way, *Mafia Spies* is a book you won't want to miss. It's a real thriller. ❖

MAFIA SPIES

The Inside Story of the CIA, Gangsters, JFK & Castro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THOMAS MAIER
Bestselling Author and Producer of Masters of Sex

From bestselling author Thomas Maier comes a true story of espionage and mobsters, based on the infamous "JFK files." From Vegas to Miami to Havana, *Mafia Spies* exposes the shocking connections between the CIA, the mob and Sinatra's Rat Pack—with new revelations and details. *Mafia Spies* is the definitive account of America's most remarkable espionage plots ever—with CIA agents, mob hitmen, blackmail, presidential indiscretion and James Bond-like killing devices together in a top-secret mystery full of surprise twists and deadly intrigue.

In the early 1960s, two top gangsters—Johnny Roselli and Sam Giancana—were hired by the CIA to kill Cuba's Communist leader Fidel Castro, only to wind up murdered themselves amidst congressional hearings and a national debate about the John F. Kennedy assassination.

Mafia Spies revolves around the outlaw friendship of these two mob buddies and their fascinating world of CIA spies, fellow *Mafioso* in Chicago, Cuban exile commandos in Miami, beautiful Hollywood starlets, famous entertainers like Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Peter Lawford and Sammy Davis Jr. in Las Vegas, Castro's own spies in Havana and his double agents hidden in Florida, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's FBI snooping, and the John Kennedy administration's "Get Castro" obsession in D.C.

Thomas Maier is among the first to take full advantage of the 2017-2018 release by the National Archives of the long-suppressed JFK files, many of which deal with the CIA's top-secret anti-Castro operation in Florida and Cuba. With new investigative findings, *Mafia Spies* is a spy exposé, murder mystery and shocking true story that recounts America's foray into the foreign assassination business—a tale with profound impact for today's era. Who killed Roselli and Giancana—and why wasn't Castro assassinated despite the CIA's many clandestine efforts? Find out in this real-life spy thriller that helps explain how the CIA and the Mob worked together to knock out "unwanted" national leaders and give U.S. intelligence "culpable deniability" for these brutal murders.

Hardback, 424 pages, #861, *$28* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. You can also order at our online bookstore: www.BarnesReview.com.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LINCOLN A LOSER

Today in America, the most noncontroversial statement to make is to say that Adolf Hitler was the most evil man in history. Ironically, it was Hitler himself who said if a big lie is said often enough, it will eventually be believed. As an aside, I have known John V. Denson for several years in conjunction with the Ludwig von Mises Institute. He has generally been very good in regard to liberty, including being editor of *Reassessing the Presidency: The Rise of the Executive State and the Decline of Freedom*. This book does not fall for the canard that all war presidents are the best. I consider Lincoln far and away the worst president in U.S. history because, though other presidents have done worse things, they all stood on his broad shoulders. I can't think of any major problems that did not start with Lincoln. I don't know which is more ludicrous: That Honest Abe is a factual moniker or that he was compassionate.

Ed Zeman
Alabama

BLACK CONFEDERATES

Could you do an article about Black men who fought for the South during the Civil War? They weren't just teamsters and ditch diggers. There is a monument to some of them. Don't tell Black Lives Matter or Antifa or they will tear it down.

Alden Stanley
Massachusetts

[Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, the popular Southern author whose books are carried by TBR Bookstore, has written a very interesting book called *Everything You Were Taught About African-Americans and the Civil War Is Wrong: Ask a Southerner!* Chapter 55 is completely dedicated to hardcore evidence of Blacks serving in the war, with lots of photos and cited letters, articles, photos etc. Seabrook's 475-page softcover book (item #891) is available from TBR for $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. *Everything You Were Taught About African-Americans and the Civil War Is Wrong: Ask a Southerner!* destroys a new book by Kevin L. Levin called *Searching for Black Confederates: Exploding America's Most Persistent Myth*. Levin's book is full of the usual misinformation, lies and propaganda.—Ed.]

CORONAVIRUS FACTS

The first two recorded fatalities due to coronavirus [SARS-CoV-2] occurred in California on February 6 and 17 of 2020. Since then, the American people have only been given the fatalities due to "Covid-19." On May 31, 2020, the death toll was 105,557 after 117 days. The 2019 annual death statistics for nine specific causes, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, were as follows: heart: 647,457; accidents: 169,936; lower respiratory: 160,200; stroke: 146,385; Alzheimer's: 121,404; diabetes: 83,564; influenza and pneumonia: 55,672; kidney: 51,386; and suicide: 48,344. The total 2019 annual deaths for these nine diseases is 1,484,348. For the time period discussed above—117 days—the total was 475,041.

It is interesting to note that the American people still have never been given any information regarding the deaths from the nine listed diseases. Surely these nine diseases caused fatalities during those 117 days of 2020.

Just how many deaths from lower respiratory disease and influenza/ pneumonia, which in 2019 alone accounted for 69,079 deaths during a 117-day period, were attributed to Covid-19? We will never know, and I suspect that we never will. Will the CDC inform the American people that 15,470 people committed suicide during that 117-day period? And will they tell us how many people committed suicide in 2020? A great disservice is being done to the American people by not informing them of those nine major diseases which, combined, account for 4.5 times the number of Covid-19 deaths.

Bruce Gathy
Connecticut

[You make a great point. We know now, in spring 2021—and many surmised it much earlier—that the "Covid-19 pandemic" was too useful a "disaster" to go unused by politicians, drug manufacturers, vaccine makers, thought censors, the leftist news media, Bill Gates, George Soros and their ilk in their quest to hasten the "Great Reset." CNN, for instance, hyped the Covid-19 death toll on every program with a running death total graphic in the upper right of the screen, 24/7. The minute addle-brained Joe Biden assumed the presidency, that graphic disappeared. Most people would agree that Donald Trump would still be president had his enemies not used Covid-19 to scare the American people into believing that he was responsible for causing "one of the greatest health disasters in modern history." One day we will know how many lives their lockdowns actually caused in the form of suicides of despair, delayed cancer and other medical treatments, drug addiction, forced poverty and more. The truth cannot stay hidden forever, despite the ongoing, monumental efforts to suppress it.—Ed.]

A GREAT AWAKENING

This last year has been a great awakening for all Americans as alarm bells are ringing and waking up White societies to the fact that we have some serious problems on our hands. "Devil's Night" is not confined to Detroit anymore, as we saw portions of many American cities burn. Is America still the home of the brave? White Americans have shallow roots when com-

pared to nations like Germany, and I have noticed that too many have lost their backbones. In California, we see "White flight" when these people should be digging in and fighting for their rights. We should all contact our state legislatures and demand welfare recipients be drug tested. We need to stop dope fiends from conning the system and stop enabling users from abusing government assistance programs. Welfare and free money is itself like a heroin addiction. Once you get a taste of it, you want more and more.

Kris Lawless
California

["Woke" liberals are out of control, but the people who are kow towing to this vicious mob out of fear are not the only ones who have lost their backbones. Conservative politicians, except for a few of them, have been cowering under their desks, too scared to speak up for fear they might be "canceled" by the vindictive leftist mob and lose their cushy jobs in Congress. One way to fight back without resorting to violence is to stand up to these "woke" bullies by pointing out how idiotic they are. One example of this is happening is Loudoun County, Virginia, one of America's richest counties, now infested with guilt-ridden White liberals who are being sarcastically referred to as the "Chardonnay Antifa."

When parents who objected to the institution of critical race theory (which teaches that America is systemically racist and inherently evil) in the public school system in Loudoun, 600 members of a Facebook group called Anti-Racist Parents of Loudoun County —including some teachers—connived to hack into the websites of the parents and publicly shame them for being "racists" and "White supremacists," which they most certainly are not. The goal of this mob of deluded leftists was to have as many of these parents fired from their jobs as possible or, in the alternative, have them grovel for ablution and absolution at the public altar of political correctness.

But, rather than do this, many of these parents organized and fought back by ridiculing these brainwashed buffoons and filing a lawsuit. Currently, the FBI is investigating. According to the people fighting back against the Chardonnay Antifa, to beat the woke left, one needs to "organize, rally friends and punch back harder." Generally, these Antifa-types are cowards who cannot defend any of their positions which generally revolve around the idea that all White people are irredeemably hateful and must be ostracized. We hate to say it, but "woke" White liberals are the biggest threat to this nation and must be challenged.—Ed.]

MIGHT IS RIGHT

I'm sure you have heard of the classic 19th-century book *Might Is Right or the Survival of the Fittest* by Ragnar Redbeard, a very good read and possibly even a "must read." That name is, of course, a pseudonym and, to this day, nobody is really sure of the actual identity of the author. It was certainly not Jack London, as some have suggested, as London was only 11 years old at the time the book was written. I was thinking perhaps that this would be a great subject of an investigative article by TBR. It would surely be interesting.

I would like to add that I was excited to read the article about Otto Skorzeny in the January/February 2021 issue of TBR. I have Skorzeny's autobiography entitled *Hitler's Commando* and it was a thrilling book. The *Beast Reawakens* is another book worth reading as it discusses Skorzeny, Otto Remer and other German WWII military leaders after that war and all they did to keep National Socialism alive.

Another article that might be of interest would cover all that Germany did for environmental protection and animal welfare. Few people know they were among the first to enact laws to protect nature and punish animal abuse.

Russell Smith
Indiana

[Several scholars claim that the author of *Might Is Right*, published in 1896, is Arthur Desmond. Desmond was red-bearded and red-haired. S.E. Parker, who wrote the introduction to a modern version of the book published in 1984, claims that the poetry of Redbeard and Desmond were very similar. It is doubtful the author is Jack London, but London would have actually been 20 years old at the time *Might Is Right* was first published, as far as we can tell.—Ed.]

HITLER'S APOLOGISTS

I have received your renewal notice for The Barnes Review. This note is to tell you that I am not going to renew my subscription. TBR is nothing but a public relations mouthpiece for Hitler and the Nazis. Hitler was a tyrant who believed in Socialism. He plunged the Western world into World War II and was responsible for killing thousands of American soldiers who were manipulated by international financial powers. And these are the people you defend! What are you guys smoking?

When you decide to run articles on defendable topics, let me know and I might reconsider my position.

Fr. Christopher Hunter
Oregon

TRUMP NO HERO

Ex-President Donald Trump is a Judas Goat Communist. He outed himself when he moved the capital of Israel to Jerusalem and pardoned that S.O.B. spy Jonathan Pollard and not the three whistleblowers (Bradley Manning, Julian Assange and Edward Snowden). He lifted up America and then cut us off at the knees. That's a longtime Communist trick. Communism needs to be destroyed—wiped out to the last man and thought.

Manfred House
Minnesota

Send your thoughtful letters to: TBR Letters Dept., P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or email Paul@BarnesReview.org. Please include your phone number if we have any questions.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

DEFENDING REAGAN

In his article "The Future for Whites in a Post-Trump America" (TBR, January/February 20201] Arthur Kemp alludes to the 40th president, Ronald Wilson Reagan, with quite a lot of criticism for his apparent "failures," especially the "immigration" law passed during his presidency.

Frankly, I am sick to death of conservatives damning Reagan without including even the faint praise that at least used to be part of the narrative. Indeed, as the years have gone by, Reagan—eternally despised by the left—has also been dismissed by his own political comrades as an "amiable dunce," pointing to the tragedy of Alzheimer's that overtook him as a consequence of a serious head injury after he left office. This post-presidential condition has been used as a convenient means of dismissing anything and everything Reagan did, not only by liberals but even by those whom he respected and befriended. How sad it is to see a good man decried and debunked. I daresay, Mr. Kemp and his fellow conservatives would have applauded Reagan's refusal to sign such immigration laws even if that futile gesture had cost us the Cold War without preventing the desired invasion. After all, it's the intention that counts, not the reality of the matter under consideration. Better to lose all than make a gain at the cost of "purity"—or so many conservatives reason.

I was 39 years old when Reagan took office, but apparently few remember the situation extant or the man's own efforts to secure "his" party's nomination or serve in the office he twice overwhelmingly won. Therefore, I believe it behooves me to bring both to the fore, at least superficially. Let's begin with his efforts to secure the nomination.

After Vice President Spiro Agnew had been forced to resign on a charge that could have been laid on most of those serving in office at the time, President Richard Nixon, knowing what was to come, appointed Gerald Ford to that office to prevent a vacant presidency when he, too, was ultimately forced out of office. Thus, Ford became the nation's first "appointed" president. As the election of 1976 approached, Ford assured his party and the American people that he would not seek the nomination as the sitting president, given his unique situation.

This "promise" lasted only until Reagan, former governor of California, sought the nomination himself. Reagan was immensely popular with most conservatives. Furthermore, he had none of the baggage that would prove problematic after Nixon. Of course, the GOP understood that any hope of retaining the presidency required a candidate who could not be tarred with the Nixon brush of scandal and disgrace. Under those circumstances, Reagan should have been the perfect candidate to field—but it was soon apparent that such was not the case. When the convention was held for the purpose of choosing a nominee, it became obvious that the party leadership did not want Reagan. As a result, Ford reneged on his promise and the battle between the two men for the nomination began.

In the end, as a result of what has been claimed to be considerable chicanery, Ford prevailed. But Reagan's supporters, believing that they had been cheated, made noises about deserting the party. To prevent this, Reagan asked to appear on the last night of the convention and gave a most gracious speech (as only he could) in which he pleaded with the faithful to support the Republican Party and Ford. At the end of the speech, one Ford supporter was heard to say, "I think we chose the wrong candidate!" In any event, the result of the Republican "leadership's" rejection of Reagan was the election of Jimmy Carter—and all that followed.

Four years later, Reagan prepared again to seek the nomination. This time, the party elites knew that they had no chance to defeat him and, although they did produce a host of other candidates, when Reagan prevailed, they grudgingly went along. They were, however, able to foist establishment figure George H.W. Bush—who had also run for the nomination—onto the ticket as vice president.

Today, few remember this country under Jimmy Carter. Interest and inflation rates were 21% and 18% respectively, there were long gas lines and other shortages, America had become a global joke as Carter allowed the military to deteriorate to the point at which there weren't enough spare parts to fix our planes. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union moved from strength to strength around the world. In the midst of this situation, Carter spoke of a "national malaise" blaming the people for his own failures. But then, out of the West, along came happy, strong, confident, optimistic Ronald Reagan, a man who believed Americans could do anything. Of course, he was elected in a landslide. He also came into office with a Republican Congress, something that led the pundits to predict he would get all that he wanted as president. This should have been everything that the GOP desired—but it was not. Why? Because Reagan was not the choice of his own party. (Sound familiar?)

When Mr. Kemp speaks of Reagan's immigration policy, he neglects to mention that the president's most immediate concern was the rebuilding of the military that Carter had allowed to degenerate and so end the victorious march of the Soviet Union across the globe. To Reagan, nothing else was so important although he was able to lower the tax rates and resuscitate the economy, something for which he receives insufficient credit to my mind. Of course, many today openly wonder why Reagan didn't do more. He was exceptionally popular; his party had the Congress and he was feared by the Soviets—so why were his triumphs

not greater? Well, just as with Donald Trump, Reagan's own party despised him. The liberal Rockefeller wing of the GOP—today called RINOS—preferred Tip O'Neal to Reagan. Indeed, had it not been for the so-called "blue dog" Democrats (formerly the Dixiecrats) like Phil Graham of Texas, Reagan would have been pretty much stymied in Congress. In fact, it took an unsuccessful assassination attempt to force the Democrats to give to him that which they did.

In the end, he had to sign such legislation as tax increases and flawed immigration bills—always with promises from the Democrats that they would cut spending and not ask for anything else—to get what he needed to rebuild the military and stop the Soviets. Of course, the Democrats lied and did not do as they promised, but that wasn't Reagan's fault. He would have been blamed if the military remained weak and the Soviets strong while the Democrats—with the help of the GOP as Congress's "loyal opposition"—would have gotten their pork and social programs anyway. Yet, today, apparently, it was all Reagan's fault.

By the way, those who don't believe that the GOP was anti-Reagan should look at the 1988 campaign of former Vice President George H.W. Bush. From the beginning, Bush's campaign was more anti-Reagan than anti-Democrat. It wasn't until sinking poll numbers showed that Reagan remained popular with Americans that Bush toned it down and ran on—instead of against—Reagan's record. Bush won, but only because he changed his tactics. However, when his administration proved to be a return to politics as usual, four years later he was replaced by the first openly questionable modern president, William J. (Bill) Clinton.

The treatment of Reagan by conservatives even while he was in the White House brought again to my attention a problem that I still have with those on "our side" of these issues. A month or so after Reagan was elected, I was perusing a conservative publication when I came upon an article written about the man. The well-meaning writer was calling for him to be tarred and feathered and ridden out of Washington on a rail. Why? Because Reagan hadn't immediately overcome the years of big government policies he had inherited. For several minutes I thought I was reading a political parody, but, no, the writer was quite serious. For, unlike liberals, conservatives demand perfection from fellow conservatives. Liberals will "lie down" with anyone in pursuit of their cause. Muslims reach out to gays and feminists, Jews embrace Blacks and so forth. Of course, once they prevail, each group will turn on the others to destroy them, but as long as the battle rages, they will remain close allies. Conservatives? Ah, not so much.

Years ago, my mother had a small, framed motto that, to me, sums up the conservative mindset. Two Puritans were pictured in their quaint garb with long faces filled with disdain. Above them appeared the sentiment: "No one is perfect but me and thee—and I'm not so sure about thee!" That, alas, is the conservative movement in a nutshell! If a fellow conservative isn't "pure," he is worse than Josef Stalin. And, in order to avoid giving "aid and comfort" to such a traitor, conservatives will either go with the other side or simply leave the field. Anyone who has watched our movement succeed only to fail over the years understands this recurring scenario. And, although they are not conservatives, *per se*, much the same actions with regard to "unacceptable allies" is seen in the Republican Party. For, as with Reagan, the "Republican Party" hated Donald Trump and cared not what he wanted to do—or even what he succeeded in doing—preferring to lie down with the Nancy Pelosis and the Chuck Schumers and the rest of the Communist left. Of course, as with Reagan, they were more than happy to use him to raise funds for their own political aspirations that are, from what I have seen, little (if any) different than those of the Democrats.

Mr. Kemp blames both Trump and Reagan for failing to "support whites." To begin with, Trump, even more than Reagan, was already condemned and vilified by the media which today is far worse than in Reagan's day—and that's saying something. Both presidents had to be very careful what they said and did to avoid being destroyed by those who lurked around them wishing nothing more than to bring about their destruction. For instance, Reagan did not believe that Martin Luther King Jr. deserved a day of recognition. But he also knew that to object to such a holiday would hurt not just King, but would give Democrats a talking point in their appeals to minority voters—and therefore he decided it was not "a hill to die on." Yet conservatives did—and do—look upon his actions in this matter not as a judicious determination of what was important, but as bowing to leftist Blacks.

It was the same with Donald Trump. Trump has been called a Nazi and a White supremacist without ever openly supporting Whites as Mr. Kemp points out. On the other hand, Trump, as did Reagan, supported decent and good Americans, their race notwithstanding, and, as a result, both men were supported by decent and good Americans of all races.

I firmly believe that the defense of the White race, Western civilization and Christianity—all of which I acknowledge are under violent attack—requires more than the open support of popular leaders like Ronald Reagan and Donald Trump. It requires that today's conservatives stop passing judgement on fellow conservatives and put aside those differences that perennially exist within any group, standing together to fight for our survival.

Anything else will assure that the race that brought man from the cave to the stars will suffer the fate of the dinosaur.

V.P. Hughes
Via email

[The letter-writer is the author of *A Thousand Points of Truth: The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint*. The 790-page softcover book (#756) is available from TBR for *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. The book remains the most significant and unique contribution to Mosby scholarship crafted in the last 75 years. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.—Ed.]

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